The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,340.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Ethiopia, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 28th September, at noon.

		Sept.			Oct.
Leave	Bombay	28	Leave	Galle	6
,,	Carwar	30	,,	Negapatam	8
		Oct.	,,	Pondicherry	9
,,	Mangalore	1	,,	Madras	11
,,	Cannanore	2	,,	Coconada	13
,,	Calicut	2	,,	Vizagapatam	14
,,	Beypore	2	,,	Bimlipatam	14
,,	Cochin	3	,,	Gopalpore	15
,,	Tuticorin	4	,,	False Point	16
,,	Colombo	5	Arrives	Calcutta	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Euphrates, 442 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on Monday, the 27th September at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz. :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Leave	Bombay	22nd Sept.	Leave	Cochin	29th Sept.
,,	Rutnagherry	23rd ,,	,,	Beypore	30th ,,
,,	Malwan	23rd ,,	,,	Calicut	30th ,,
,,	Vingorla	23rd ,,	,,	Tellicherry	1st Oct.
,,	Goa	24th ,,	,,	Cannanore	1st ,,
,,	Carwar	24th ,,	,,	Mangalore	2nd ,,
,,	Coompta	24th ,,	,,	Coompta	3rd ,,
,,	Mangalore	25th ,,	,,	Carwar	3rd ,,
,,	Cannanore	26th ,,	,,	Goa	3rd ,,
,,	Tellicherry	26th ,,	,,	Vingorla	4th ,,
,,	Calicut	26th ,,	,,	Malwan	4th ,,
,,	Beypore	26th ,,	,,	Rutnagherry	5th ,,
Arrive	Cochin	27th ,,	Arrive	Bombay	6th ,,

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.		
Leave	Bombay	Saturday.	Leave	Cochin	Sunday.
,,	Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,,	Beypore	Monday.
,,	Malwan	,,	,,	Calicut	,,
,,	Vingorla	,,	,,	Tellicherry	Tuesday.
,,	Goa	Monday.	,,	Cannanore	,,
,,	Carwar	,,	,,	Mangalore	Wednesday
,,	Compta	,,	,,	Coompta	Thursday.
,,	Mangalore	Tuesday.	,,	Carwar	,,
,,	Cannanore	Wednesday.	,,	Goa	,,
,,	Tellicherry	,,	,,	Vingorla	Friday.
,,	Calicut	,,	,,	Malwan	,,
,,	Beypore	,,	,,	Rutnagherry	Saturday.
Arrive	Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay	Sunday.

The Steamer Lord Clyde, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 25th September. For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 18th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship PERCY DOUGLAS, Captain Le Riche, from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Le Riche will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the Percy Douglas.

Bombay, 13th September, 1869.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING with a respectable Family in the Fort. Good Situation. Address 201, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK for the District Court of Surat. Required a good knowledge of English and Guzerattee and of Office Work; and desired qualifications requisite for a High Court Pleadership or a Subordinate Judgeship.

Applications with Certificates to be made to the Judge before the 30th instant.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, a neat, comfortable, small BUNGALOW, No. 320, Lower Colaba. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to RAGOO SHAMJEE, Milliner, Meadow Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

ISAAC BROWN,
SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER,
GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER,
PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.
COPPERSMITH WORK
AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £63, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWSPAPER FILE MISSING.—A File of the "Bombay Gazette" for the half-year from January to June 1867, belonging to the "Bombay Gazette" Office, has been missing for several months. The person to whom the File was lent will oblige by returning it immediately.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of LINGOO RUNNOOJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

Sumboo Runnoojee .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made to the Ecclesiastical Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of the late Lingoo Runnoojee, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased, by the above named applicant, Sumboo Runnoojee. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised of the same.—Dated this 20th day of September, 1869.

JANARDHUN GOPALL,
For C. Tyabjee, Applicant's Proctor.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

COOKING STOVES, for large and small Families, with all Cooking Utensils complete.

J. NEUBERG.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE of every description, 10 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

COUNTRY-MADE TABLE LINEN, 20 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH TABLE LINEN, 25 per cent. discount for Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS, WALL PAPERS, GOLD BEADINGS, HAND GLASSES, &c.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts

J. NEUBERG.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 23 per cask of 4 dozen quarts.

J. NEUBERG.

BASS'S PALE ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, at Rs. 28 per cask of 8 dozen pints.

9, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. S. M. DeSouza begs to thank the Ladies and Gentlemen for their kind patronage hitherto given him, and to inform them that the above HOTEL will be OPENED to the Public from the 25th instant. The Hotel has an excellent accommodation and comfortable rooms, and commands a good view. Supplies of a very superior quality are always furnished at moderate charges. Mr. DeSouza has also for sale first-rate Wines, Beer, and Oilmanstores at his shop, opposite the Hotel.

Matheran, 22nd September, 1869.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., office of this paper.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to. LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 25 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art.

Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY.
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The 4th PRACTICE MEETING will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, the 23rd instant.

Music for Practice.

"The Primrose" .... } Mendelssohn.
"The Morning Prayer" .... }
"May Queen"—1st Chorus .... Sterndale Bennett.

The fifth Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 29th instant, at 9 P.M., for the Practice of Instrumental Music.

ALFRED WAKE,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—A FOURTH and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of Rupees Twenty-nine per share, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 27th September, instant, on application to the undersigned, at the offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.

A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Directors of the above Company beg to intimate, that they are prepared to receive offers for the purchase of a portion of the Company's Property, situated at Doongree Cooly Street, Chinch Bunder (either with, or without Presses) formerly known as Khimchund Moteechund Screws.

Offers will be received by the undersigned, who will also furnish any information that may be required.

By order of the Board Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company Limited,
Secretaries,
CHARLES E. BENN, Joint Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1869, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June, 1869.

2nd.—To confirm the election of Directors already made, and to appoint a Director in room of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, who retires by rotation.

3rd.—To elect Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

4th.—To consider and discuss a scheme for the reconstruction of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th September, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRM of Messrs LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co., of No. 2,447 East Street, Poona, have CLOSED their BUSINESS. All persons who are indebted to the said Firm are requested to pay their respective DEBTS within one month from this date ; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to send in and receive their respective claims within the said one month from this date.—Dated this 28th day of August 1869.

LIMJEE DINSHAW & Co.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, for a Steam Vessel required for the service of Government for one month certain, or longer if required, of not less than three hundred Horse Power, Government providing Coal. The Vessel tendering will be required to be docked and ready for service by the 1st proximo.

Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine on application.

The services of the Vessel to be taken up will be made available for towing or other purposes as required.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th September, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and of the UNION BANK of BOMBAY (Limited.)

We hereby give notice, that an APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the Sitting Judge, in Chambers, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September, instant, for an order that Sorabjee Tamooljee, the continuing Liquidator of the Union Bank of Bombay (Limited), be appointed Sole Liquidator of the said Bank, with all the powers heretofore given to the Liquidators heretofore appointed.—Dated this 16th day of September, 1869.

C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES,
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the said Bank.

RE ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE and COMPANY.—THIRD DIVIDENDS will be PAYABLE as undernoted at 23 Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 9th days of September instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz. :—On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent. ; on the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 5 per cent. ; on the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

H. R. CORMACK,
RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates.

Bombay, 1st September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed from SATURDAY, the 18th, to WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPETI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEORGE COTTON and Mr. RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM have been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm from the 1st day of July, 1869, and the business hitherto conducted under the style or firm of James Greaves & Co. will, on and after this date, be carried on under the style or firm of GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

JAMES GREAVES & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in India, viz. :—

Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co. (Ld.), Machinists, Oldham.
Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves, & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton.
Messrs. Daniel Adamson & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester.

And are now prepared to execute orders for every description of Cotton Machinery, Engines, Boilers, and Mill Stores.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 15th September, 1869.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,
1st & 2nd FLOOR, No. 17, MEADOW STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle ; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's ; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made ; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints. See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a recherché Cabinet Wine.
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trademark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood :

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842 ;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES } Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE } Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

NOTICE.—At the suggestion of many of our Supporters, we have shipped, per "MABEL," a few Bins of our old bottled PORTS, having satisfied ourselves that the crust will remain firm on the bottles even during and after the sea voyage. OLD CRUSTED PORTS, showing bottle flavour, have never before been shipped to India from fear of the Crust slipping, as would happen with most Old Wine. We guarantee the parcel on the way as being proof against any such accident, and confidently recommend Invalids to secure a case of this Wine, which is expected to arrive by the end of September.

The age in bottle and superior quality of the Wine will render it necessary for us to quote for it Rs. 36 per dozen.

We hold but 800 dozens of this bottling, and orders are now being registered.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Dean Lane, Bombay.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 ,, pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints ,, 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 ,, Pints at ,, 11-8

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elphinstone Circle.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup"......at Rs. 13 per doz.

YOUNG & Co.
5 Borah Baazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

MESSRS. TOD, HEATLY and Co.—The undersigned (Agents for the above celebrated House) have on hand a full assortment of WINES, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS at moderate prices.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, (Ld.)

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd September, 1869.

Super-royal quarto, 100 Plates, pp. 250, Price in India, Rs. 60.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned—

Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 5 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... ... ...
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen... } Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.

Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-12 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen.

Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz. Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per dozen.

SIR C. FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		....	Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux	,,	Do.	.... ,, 18 ,,
Cognac	,,	Do.	.... ,, 16 ,,

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at...........................	Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 ,, ,, ...	,, 16 ,,

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET,

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at...........................	Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

Church Lane, Bombay, 4th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

Claret.—	Medoc St. Julien	each case	4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.
	Do. Pauillac	,,	4 ,,	,,	12 ,,
	1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	,,	1 ,,	,,	15 ,,
	1864 Chateau Larose	,,	1 ,,	,,	20 ,,
	1864 Chateau Lafite	,,	1 ,,	,,	25 ,,
Brandy.—	Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	,,	1 ,,	,,	22 ,,
	Do. 10 ,,	,,	1 ,,	,,	30 ,,
	Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	,,	1 ,,	,,	20 ,,
Sherry.—	Gibb & Bruce's green seal	,,	2 ,,	,,	19 ,,
	Do. red ,,	,,	2 ,,	,,	22 ,,
	Do. Amontillado	,,	2 ,,	,,	26 ,,
	Robertson's blue seal	,,	1 ,,	,,	16 ,,

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

LEA and PERRINS,
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
Also,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
,, 5 do. imperial pints.
,, 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.
KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez ; the following are the Brands we have always in stock :—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry...	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London ; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old.........	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine ; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Credit.		Cash.
	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle........	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held ; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good after-Dinner Wine............	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant........	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868..........................	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862..............................	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862.............................	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862.................................	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862..............................	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862..........................	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

Credit.		Cash.
25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
21 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc..................................	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien...................................	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville....................................	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte................................	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour.................................	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux................................	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf..................	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf....................	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old..............	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 20 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem : this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped........	20 0
	Hollands Gin....................................	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch..................................	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish...................................	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum......................................	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara..............................	39 0
Noyeau..	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,
DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.
Manufactured from all
CAVITE TOBACCO.
Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.
QUEENS HAVANNAHS.
Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s..........................	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s..........................	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s..........................	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s..........................	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s..........................	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s..........	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s..........	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s..........	,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s	,,

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A limited number of GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in the Fort. For particulars address A. B., "Bombay Gazette."

KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION.—The General Committee, assembled on the 7th August, 1869, have resolved that the KURRACHEE FAIR and EXHIBITION shall be OPENED on the 18th October, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Articles will be received for Exhibition up to the 15th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 11th August, 1869.

Note.—With reference to the above, the time for receiving Articles for Exhibition has been extended to the 30th September, 1869.

W. A. INGLE,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 8th September, 1869.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS AND Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depôt of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety, Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders, Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety ; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 15.

TERMS—CASH.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co. have the pleasure to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay, that they have opened the above Establishment for the SALE of all kinds of MILLINERY, HOSIERY, &c., of which they receive large supplies by every mail, at the lowest possible prices, which are much below those of any other house in Bombay.

Ladies desirous of visiting this Establishment will find a large assortment of Silks, Hats, Bonnets, Fabrics, &c. ; also all descriptions of Ladies' requirements, from the best houses in London and Paris. Gentlemen will also meet with a large selection of Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., &c. at very moderate prices.

Messrs. Meiffre Neveu and Co. also beg to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that on and after the 1st October 1869 their business will be carried on at No. 6, Hummum Street, being the premises lately occupied by Mr. J. Neuberg, and now undergoing very extensive alterations for the receipt of their large Overland Shipments during the ensuing cold season.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & Co.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, it situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages :—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord Strathnairn, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) Hugh Rose.

Certificate granted by Lord Napier of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R Napier.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. Moore.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. Moore.

Colonel and Mrs. Turner remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

BLACKWOOD & Co.'s
SUPERIOR WRITING INKS.

In stone bottles with spouts for convenience of pouring out

Pints, per bottle,............ 10 Annas.	Per doz........................	Rs. 6 0
Quarts ,, ,, ... 1 Rupee.	,, ,, ...	,, 10 0

COPYING INK.

Pints, per bottle,........... 1 Rupee.	Per doz....................	Rs. 12 0
Quarts ,, ,, ... 1-12	,, ,, ...	,, 20 0

BRIGHT RUBIAN RED INK.

Half pint stone bottles each 1 Rupee Per doz..................	Rs. 10 0

Dealers supplied.

SOUNDY & Co., RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR AND FIELD GLASSES.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to call the attention of the Public to their list of Binoculars, which are of the best quality and made in a variety of styles adapted for presentation.

"Everybody's" Binocular, a Portable Instrument of great power, covered with morocco in morocco case	Rs. 15
The new "Conical" Pattern Binocular, metal casing, covered with morocco in morocco case	,, 30
Ditto Ditto small size, with elegant gilt mounts.	,, 35
Ditto Ditto large size...	,, 40
The "Emperor's" Binocular, the most perfect that has been produced, metal casing, covered with russian leather in strong leather case......	,, 70
The "Universal" Binocular with three transposing sights for "Field," "Marine," and "Theatre," in black leather case......	,, 60
Ditto Ditto, elegantly mounted in Gold or Silver Electro-plate	,, 70

The prices quoted are for Cash with Order.

SOUNDY & COMPANY, BOMBAY,
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

MATHEMATICAL AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES

	Rs. a.
Six inch Transit Theodolites, with Vertical Circle, illuminated axis, and three Tangent-screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, complete in Mahogany box, with brass lock and handle and brass screwed at corners	500 0
Six inch Theodolites, Everest's pattern, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, flush vernier plates, complete as above	450 0
Six inch Everest's Theodolite, with three Tangent screws, divided on silver to 30 seconds, bevelled vernier plates, complete as above	400 0

A variety of other Theodolites kept in stock.

DUMPY LEVELS.

Fourteen inch Dumpy Levels, bronzed, with silver ring Compass, complete with Tripod Stand, and strong Mahogany box for Level	250 0
Ten inch Dumpy Level, complete as above	200 0
Sopwith's Levelling Staff, 14 feet when open and 5 feet when shut, each	45 0

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.

Three and half inch, with silver graduated ring, divided to 360 degrees, in leather sling case, Tripod stand, with covered Ball and socket joint complete	75 0
Do. do. do. 4 inch complete as above............	85 0
Do. do. do. 4½ inch complete as above............	100 0
Pocket Sextants, three inch, with Telescope, complete in leather sling case..................	85 0
Spirit Levels, 18 inches long, solid brass, with adjusting screws, fitted in strong Oak boxes	50 0
Brass Spirit Levels, 12 inch, with cross Tube for Vertical and Horizontal use and adjusting screws	25 0
Plain Spirit Levels, set in 12 inch Ebony, with Brass surface plate..................	8 0
Brass Pentographs, 24 inch, in Mahogany screwed box.......	100 0

Chesterman's Patent Metallic Wove Measuring Tapes, with folding winders :—

100 feet	Tape	Rs. 9
66 feet	,,	,, 7
50 feet	,,	,, 6

Best Steel Measuring Chains with arrows complete :—

50 feet	Chains	Rs. 12
66 feet	,,	,, 15
100 feet	,,	,, 18

Brass Rolling Parallel Rulers :—

6 inch	Rolling Ruler	Rs. 9
9 ,,	,, ,,	,, 14
12 ,,	,, ,,	,, 18
15 ,,	,, ,,	,, 23
18 ,,	,, ,,	,, 27
24 ,,	,, ,,	,, 36
30 ,,	,, ,,	,, 45

Ebony Rolling Parallel Rulers with brass Rollers :—

6 inch	Ruler	Rs. 5
9 ,,	,,	,, 7
12 ,,	,,	,, 9
15 ,,	,,	,, 12
18 ,,	,,	,, 14
24 ,,	,,	,, 18
30 ,,	,,	,, 25

T. Squares of best seasoned Wood :—

24 inch Ebony with moveable stock	Rs. 9
36 ,, do. ,, ,, ,,	,, 12
24 ,, Pear Tree with Brass edges	,, 6
36 ,, do. ,, ,,	,, 8
48 ,, do. ,, ,,	,, 10
24 ,, do. ,, plain edges	,, 4

EBONY AND PEAR TREE STRAIGHT EDGES.

Brass Circular Protractor, divided on silver, with extending arms complete, in velvet lined Mahogany box..............	85 0
Plain Brass circular Protractor, in Mahogany box..............	25 0
Semicircular Protractors, brass, in a Mahogany box..............	20 0
Clinometers of boxwood, brass mountings, with Compass, 2 Levers, scales, and folding sight, in case..............	25 0
Pocket Clinometer and Compass, in the form and size of a watch, can be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket, a most useful article for Engineers and Surveyors, combining a Needle Compass, with a Clinometer for taking Angles of any degree. Electro-Gilt in a Morocco Leather Case	25 0
Plotting Scales, Boxwood, 12 inches, in sets of six, with offsets to match, in Mahogany box..............	30 0
Plotting Scales, Singly, 12 inch..............	3 0
Offsets to match, each	1 0
Triangle Plotting Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch, with offsets to match..............	8 0
Architect's Scales, 6 scales on one, 12 inch..............	7 0
Boxwood Protractors, 6 inch	4 0
Ivory Protractors, 6 inch	4 0
Boxwood, Two feet 4 fold Rules, from..............	4 0
Optical Squares, bronzed, in neat leather cases, latest improved	4 0

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers,
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

A New Caricature Photograph—A Dream of the Ball—Carte de Visite size..............	Rs. 1 0
Ditto ditto Cabinet size..............	2 0
Ditto ditto ditto mounted in India Tints	3 0
Photographic Albums, two on a Page..............	20 0
Ditto four on a Page..............	30 0
Dickens's Bleak House, (illustrated edn)	5 0
,, Sketches by Boz (,,)	5 0
,, David Copperfield (,,)	5 0
,, Little Dorret (,,)	5 0
,, Nicholas Nickleby (,,)	5 0
,, The Pickwick Papers (,,)	5 0
,, A Tale of Two Cities (,,)	3 0
,, Oliver Twist (,,)	3 8
Who Breaks Pays, by the author of Cousin Stella..............	0 12
The Female Detective	0 6
The Fire Demon—a Tale of Terror	0 6
The Colleen Bawn, or the Collegians	0 6
Confessions of an English Opium-eater..............	0 6
Friend Eli's Daughter	0 6
Four Phases of Love, by Paul Heyse	0 12
The Legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table	0 12
The Blithedale Romance, by N. Hawthorne	0 12
Contesting the County, by an Electioneering Agent	0 12
The Danger Signal, or the Ghost in the Tunnel	0 12
Nigel Bertram's Ideal, by Miss Florence Wilford	0 12
Everybody's Year Book for 1869..............	0 6
Handbook of Conjuring	0 6
Enquire Within upon Everything	1 10
Chart of Bombay Harbour..............	2 8
,, Red Sea	2 8
,, Coast of Arabia, 3 sheets	7 8
,, Straits of Malacca, 2 sheets	5 0
,, Persian Gulf ...... 2 ,, ...	6 0
,, Gulf of Aden ...... 2 ,, ...	4 0
,, Indian Ocean ...... 3 ,, ...	9 0
,, China Sea ...... 2 ,, ...	5 0
,, African Coast	2 8
,, Ceylon	2 8
,, The China Sea	1 8
,, Gulf of Bengal	1 8
,, Cochin to Cape Comorin	2 8
National Almanac for 1870..............	2 0
Bright's Speeches—People's edn	0 5

SELLING OFF.

List of Table Ornaments offered at 20 per cent Discount.

A pair—Venus coming out of a shell—Alabaster, on stands of marble, five feet high	Rs. 200 0
Ditto Centre Pieces, Basins held up by Swans with outspread wings—Marble	30 0
Ditto Candlesticks—Marble	5 0
Ditto Vases—Alabaster	15 0
Ditto Mother with two Children—Alabaster	45 0
Marble Ass, on stand	45 0
Venus sitting in a Chair..............	15 0
Figure of a Lady with Goat by her side..............	25 0
Two Angels on a stand, with outspread Wings	50 0
An ornamental Table Jug, Gold and Red..............	20 0
A large Centre Piece—Marble	30 0
A Wafer Stand ,, ...	2 0
A large Marble Basket, with cover	10 0
A small do. do.	6 0
A Group of Dogs, on stand—Marble	10 0
Venus and Cupid—Alabaster, on stand	20 0
A pair of Plates—Marble	2 0
Figure of Tiger, on stand—Marble..............	35 0
Ditto Lion ,, ,, ...	35 0
Figure of Faith, Hope, and Charity—Alabaster, on stand...	50 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gentleman's Office Cabinet, of sizes	25 0
Flutes, by Boosey and Son, London	10 0
Quoits, per set	12 0
Swan Quills, per bundle..............	5 0
Pewter Ink Stands, each from	3 0
Writing Desks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, complete..............	25 0
Punchgunny Coffee, 7 lbs. in a bag, per bag	3 8
Photographs of H. M. the Queen, principal men of Europe, of Actresses, &c., each..............	0 12
Playing Cards. De La Rue's best, from Re. 1 to, per pack.	3 0
Sealing Wax, De La Rue's best, per lb..............	2 8
Mourning Stationery, per packet..............	2 8
Ditto 100 Envelopes	2 0
Ink, Stephenson's Blue-Black Writing Fluid, per pint	0 12
Do. do. Blue and Red Ink, in bottles of all sizes.	
Blank Books, of sizes, half and full Bound.	
Ledgers, Cash Books, and Day-Books.	
Patent Spring Ink Bottles, from Rs. 2 each to	3 0
Tracing Cloth, of different widths, per yard	1
Steel Pens, Mitchell's Correspondence Pens, per box	1 0
Do. Do. "J" and "R" ,, ,, ...	1 4
Lead Pencils, of all descriptions, per dozen	1 8
Drawing Cases, Pencils, Knife, and Rubber, complete, per case..............	2 4
Cricket Bats..............	3 0
Letter Clips, spring, of sizes .... each	2 8
Scents of all kinds, per bottle	1 4
Toilet Vinegar, per bottle	1 0
Measuring Tapes of all kinds, each..............	4 8
Dram Flasks, each	1 0
Penknives, with two, three, & four blades, Ivory handle....	3 0
Faber's Ink and Pencil Erasers, each	0 8
Mappin's best Cutlery, per set..............	40 0
Porcelain Slates, each	2 0
A Despatch Box..............	35 0
Draught Boards, with Men, complete..............	6 0

Bombay, 20th Sept., 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion ; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1700
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	626½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	220
5,230	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,600
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
37,096	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	142
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

14,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1735
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1020
10,800	1,000	650	Rs. 11-14	Do. New	660
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	205
12,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1235
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	840
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	9,500
200	2,000	all	175do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	8½do.	Do. New	515
500	1,880	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,300
350	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,200
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,300
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,400
1000	5,000	2,000		Kurrachee Press Co.	900
2,500	1,000	500		Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
120	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750		Victoria Press, Madras	1,250
150	2,000	all		Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,650

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

CALCUTTA.—16TH SEPTEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—5 per cents. of 1856-57 sold at Rs 108-0 and 108-2.

Bank of Bengal.—At the weekly meeting to-day, the Directors raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent all round. Several purchases of shares were effected at Rs. 1,550 and 1,555; during this week, it is estimated, that between 300 to 400 shares changed hands, a great portion at the higher rates.

Simla Bank shares were bought, for orders, at Rs. 560 exclusive of the dividend.

The shareholders in the Eastern Steam Tug Co. held their half yearly meeting on Monday last; the directors' report was adopted and the accounts passed.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares continue in demand among the speculators in the Burra Bazaar and new China Bazar; considerable transactions were reported, at Rs. 385, 387½, 390, 392½ and 395 for cash.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 14th Sept., compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.			
Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office ...Rs.	11,82,316	5	5 decrease.
Branches ,,	1,22,980	13	2 increase.
Other Deposits ,,	6,36,475	6	1 increase.
ASSETS.			
Loans on Govt. Securities ...Rs.	1,850	0	0 decrease.
Accts. of Credit on do. ,,	1,41,238	0	7 decrease.
Mercantile Discounts ,,	7,31,372	13	5 decrease.
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office ,,	18,88,678	10	7 decrease.
,, Branches ,,	10,28,136	11	2 increase.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Chadwick, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
LeMesurier, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Jones, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Baroda.

SIND DIVISION ORDERS.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the invalids and time-expired men of the season belonging to the troops in the Division, and at present attached to the Kurrachee Depot for passage to England by the Overland route, will not proceed before the 29th instant, and they will, on arrival at Bombay, be transhipped to the troopship.

Division Order No. 6, dated 7th instant, is cancelled, and at the recommendation of the Staff Surgeon Major British Troops, S. D. A., Surgeon Chapple, 18th Brigade R. A., will proceed in medical charge of the invalids, &c., under orders to proceed to Bombay on the 29th instant.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Martin will assume medical charge of the 18th Brigade R. A. during Dr. Chapple's absence, or until further orders.

Captain A Holt, 21st Fusiliers, has obtained leave of absence for 14 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Ghizree, on medical certificate.

As soon as passages are obtainable to Bombay by native boats, the Officer Commanding 2nd Belooch Regiment is requested to order the details of the different corps attached to his regiment to proceed en route to join their station.

Lieutenant A. Wood, 2nd Belooch Regiment, has obtained leave of absence from 8th September to 8th October, to proceed to Clifton, on medical certificate.
—*Sindian* Sept. 15.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

Captain A. O. H. Clay, 1st Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras District, to act as Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Cuddapah District, during the absence of Mr. Gompertz, on leave.

Lieutenant George Henry Tillard, Staff Corps, to act as 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, during the absence of Lieutenant Eastall, on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant James Edward Porteous, Staff Corps, to act as 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madur, District, during the absence of Lieutenant Bairnsfather, on leave, or until furthers orders.

Mr. George T. Egan, to act as 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, during the employment of Lieutenant Young as Acting Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Richard Patrick Martin, M. D., to act as Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon J. M. Miller, M. D., on sick leave, or until further orders.

Major R. C. A. Marshall, of the Staff Corps, will conduct the duties of Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, and Lieutenant T. J. H. B. Fischer, of the Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 3rd Regiment Light Infantry will, in addition to his present duties, perform those of Adjutant Madras Volunteer Guards, during the absence on privilege leave, and on the responsibility of Captain T. R. Church.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Phillips, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Pegu Division, is granted leave to Europe, on medical certificate, for two years.

Lieutenant C. E. L. Eastall, of the Infantry General List, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for 20 months (to Europe.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brigadier General Doveton Hodson, of the 2nd Class, to be a Brigadier General of the 1st Class.

Colonel George Selby, of the Royal (Madras) Artillery, to be a Brigadier General of the 2nd Class.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant John Charles Mainwaring Russell, (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, vice Hutchison, retired. Dated 10th September 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Government, without prejudice to their rank:—

Major W. M. Parratt, Staff Corps, and Lieut. D. Monro, Staff Corps, Adjutant 22nd Regt. Nat. Infantry.—Arrival at Madras on the 10th September 1869.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Peyton, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on furlough (private affairs) for two years.

Lieutenant T. R. Tabuteau, of the Staff Corps, attached 28th Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Captain Septimus Hodgson, of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major by Brevet from the 9th September 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Assistant Surgeon G. Williamson, M D., 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to sea on furlough (private affairs) for three months.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major George Herbert Murray Aynsley, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieut.-Colonel, from the 13th September 1869.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH SEPTEMBER.

London ...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s. 0d	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

All rates nominal. Market closed on account of the Parsee holidays.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Calcutta	Maxwell	London, June 27.
	Atiet Rahaman	Nacoda	Jedda, Aug. 21.
	Cochin	Clark	Greenock, June 30.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa.
	Ben Lomond	Patching	Batavia.

The steamer Martaban, to Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16 Punjaub	Shrewsbury	Melbourne July 22.
	Corlice	Stevenson	Liverpool, May 24.
	Futtay Salaam	Nacoda	Maldive, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16 Sophia Joakim	......	......
Tennasserim	......	......

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 15 Ticonderoga	Holland	Covelong.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 15 Hurkaru	Smith	Coconada.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 25th Sept., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Saturday ......Sept. 25	Saturday ......Nov. 6
,, ...Oct. 2	,, ... ,, 13
,, ... ,, 9	,, ... ,, 20
,, ... ,, 16	,, ... ,, 27
,, ... ,, 23	,, ...Dec. 4
,, ... ,, 30	,, ... ,, 11

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st Oct., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday ......Oct. 1	Friday ......Nov. 12
,, ... ,, 15	,, ... ,, 28
,, ... ,, 29	,, ...Dec. 10

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

9th October	4th December.
6th November.	

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company]. This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

September 9th.	November 5th.
October 4th.	December 6th.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

The following Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails came into operation from the 10th June 1869, and will continue in force till further notice:—

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 2 (noon) to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs Macdonald, from the Boys' Department under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

Instruction in Instrumental Music is given by Herr Schmuck.

The School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for the Matriculation at the University.

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Latin.
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FEES:—First and Second Classes............Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ,, 7½ ,,
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Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

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NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 69 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TIGHE—September 21st, at Girgaum, the wife of Police Superintendent M. Tighe, of a son.

DEATH.

CONNOLLY—September 20th, at Bombay, Mr. James Connolly, Bailiff High Court, aged 48 years, deeply regretted.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

THOMSON—September 17th, at 2, Park Street, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Macalister Thomson, Chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GORDON—JACKSON—September 15th, at Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. John Cave-Browne, assisted by the Rev. A. A. Norrish, Lewis, second son of Donald MacLeod Gordon, Esq., The Gnoll, Neath, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Captain R. H. S. Jackson.

DEATHS.

MACLAUGHLIN—September 11th, at Mymensing, three hours after arrival, Edward Sherwood, youngest child of F. H. MacLaughlin, Esq., B. C. S.

SHELVERTON—September 16th, at No. 51, Elliott's Road, Calcutta, Charles Shelverton, Esq., late Registrar, Adjutant-General's Office, H. M.'s Indian Forces, aged 75 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

MONTEATH—September 13th, at Simla, the wife of A. McLaurin Monteath, Esq., C. S., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

UP to the present time, we believe, with one or two base exceptions, Racing has been conducted in India upon sportsman-like and honourable principles. Gentlemen train and run horses for the sake of sport, and not for the sake of the rupees. The *loocha* element, which corresponds to that of the "leg" in England, may be said to have been practically unknown; bookmakers, properly speaking, have not existed; there has been no Ring. Once in England, the mother of manly sport, the Turf was equally free from the predatory tribes who now roam at large in that country, and who have succeeded in making the Turf the opprobrium of the land—one shade only, if one shade, superior to the Prize Ring. The fall has been gradual but very striking. One by one the gentlemen have departed, driven out by foul play and manœuvring of all sorts. With a few honourable exceptions, breeders and owners have ceased to be sportsmen, and have become mere traders in horseflesh, if not gamblers. Driven onward in the race of speculation, they cannot even afford to let the noble racer grow to maturity before they begin to prostitute his undeveloped vigour to the making of money. Rebukes, lamentations, remonstrances, have failed to arrest the spread of corruption. They have reached the period when the "leg" and his dupe are compared to the spider and the fly, and when the word "turfite" has become a synonym for gambler. Obviously the gentleman who will not resort to current practices must be "nowhere" in a contest of this kind; if he does resort to them he ceases to be a gentleman, if he does not he runs the risk of ruin. The state of the British turf is the scandal of the day: let us hope that a similar fate will not befal racing in India.

But some incidents have just occurred which are the parents of very painful doubts on that head. The Deccan Monsoon Meeting has been not more remarkable for the victories of His Highness Aga Khan than it has for the curious phenomena which have shown themselves in Mr. Field's stable. All men interested in racing are aware that he had a very fine string of animals, and they are equally aware that great things were expected of them in the Deccan contest. Unusual care and pains had been shown in their selection and training, and Mr. Field had a right to look forward to a successful issue from his exertions. The whole preliminary period gave ample grounds for that anticipation, not only to the owners, but to those who took an interest in the sport. But what happened? We now proceed to state facts on indisputable authority, and leave the public to form its own conclusions.

Up to the day before the meeting began all the horses had gone through their training most satisfactorily, and, judging from "time," the trials of several showed that they were fit to win the Derby. Now appeared the mysterious phenomena to which we have referred. We leave altogether out of the list the mishap that befel the Earl, and speak only of those that were in good order on the 8th of September. Here is what occurred. On the morning of the 9th, the first day of the meeting, Grey Warrior, the Aga, and King David, the three horses that were entered to run, refused their morning's feed, which they had never done before since they entered Mr. Field's stable. Now what is remarkable is, that although there were nineteen horses in the loose boxes, the whole, except the trio intended to race that day, were in their usual health and duly ate their morning meal. As might have been looked for, the performances of the horses on the course did not come up to expectations. Grey Warrior, who looked the most out of sorts, could not in the race go more than three-quarters of a mile. The Aga, however, despite the strange incident of the morning, went better. King David did not run up to his proper form. We now come to the second day of the races, when the Aga and Premier were entered for H. H. Aga Khan's Cup. Now on this occasion the Aga, who was intended to win, was unable to run as he had done on the previous day; while Premier, who was not thought anything of by the public, ran a very good race. It was now Premier's turn. This horse was, on the third day, entered for Bin Rujjub's Cup, to run, on more favourable terms, over the same distance as he ran on the second day, when he made so good a race; and he, therefore, according to the public running, was the favourite. But, contrary to expectation, he ran in the same way as Grey Warrior on the first day; he could not "go" after the first three-quarters of a mile; and he was nowhere in a race run in much worse time than that in which he ran the winner to a short head on the second day. All this has a very odd, not to say very ugly, look. We have more to tell.

On the morning of the third day's racing the mare Octavia ran a very fair trial, the "time" of which was known only to the owners and one or two connected with the stable. A Native gentleman having offered to give a purse of Rs. 500, the terms of the race were arranged so that Octavia might start for it on the fourth day. Now occurred a striking fact. In the very next stall to Octavia stood another mare, also bay, and, oddly enough, on the morning of the day when Octavia was to run her immediate neighbour did what she had never done before—she also refused her feed.

What are we to infer from this plain statement of facts, except that Grey Warrior, who has not even yet recovered his health, was drugged severely; that the Aga and King David were dosed less effectually; that on the second day the Aga was again hocussed; that on the third day Premier was the victim; and that on the fourth day the mare Octavia was selected, but that, by a fortunate mistake, the drug was administered to the filly in the very next stall? The suspicions of Mr. Field were now thoroughly aroused. From that time precautions have been taken to prevent foul play, and all the horses since started have run in the form expected of them.

We might go on to illustrate the case by describing the peculiar character of the betting *before* and *after* it became known that effective means had been adopted to safeguard the horses; but this is delicate ground, on which we could only enter at the risk of making statements not susceptible, probably, of strict legal proof. But we will tell a story, not altogether unknown, it may be, to some of the frequenters of the Poona lotteries and racecourse. Some years ago a match was made at Hyderabad in the Deccan between a well-known horse called Albemarle and a galloway named Roza. At noon on the day before the race, when the owner was sitting outside his stable with some friends, he was abruptly summoned by his brother, who had accidentally discovered a ghorrawallah in the act of drugging Albemarle, and was in time to prevent the completion of the offence. The delinquent refused to tell the name or names of his employers, but he was tried and sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour. But that is not the point of our illustrative anecdote. *Before* the ghorrawallah had been frustrated and caught, although the galloway had not the least chance against Albemarle provided that he went to the post in his proper form, yet there were certain parties busy laying five to one *on* the galloway. *After* the attempt to hocuss Albemarle had been defeated, the same persons not only would not back Roza "even," but would not take five to one *against* him. There is reason to believe that the Hyderabad game has been repeated successfully at Poona. Perhaps, before long, the police will be able to follow up the indications in their possession, and wind up the drama by convicting the offenders. In the meantime we deeply regret that such a stain should rest on the annals of the Indian Turf.

THE *Times of India*, at length brought to book on the Central Asia question, and compelled to drop the contemptuous and insolent style of controversy of which we have given many specimens to our readers, contains the following statements in its issue of Saturday:—

> "Now, it has been the wont of our contemporary to make the *very most* of the 'possibility of such advance' and to do its best to 'propagate' the 'commotion' to which such apprehensions give rise in the native mind: and he has himself furnished an instance of 'the apprehensions of the Englishman' in regard to the supposed designs and power of that Russia which, as we say, is made formidable in the political system in great measure by virtue of such apprehensions. To believe the Russians have it in their power to seriously threaten 'British power in India' is, in our opinion, to show total misapprehension as to the resources and position of both powers."

After this sweeping statement we are presented with the annexed passage:—

> "Considerable portions of the statements and descriptions comprised in Captain Trench's book have, in other forms, appeared in our paper under the heading of 'Things as they are in Central Asia,' together with information in our editorial columns of a similar practical and matter-of-fact nature, derived from different but equally authentic sources. That the description of the actual 'situation' in those regions as given in Captain Trench's accurate and, on the whole, dispassionate work, will meet with far wider acceptance than previous similar statements in our columns, is quite certain; but it is some satisfaction to us to have done something to prepare the way for a rational treatment of what has hitherto been little better than a shapeless bugbear in Indian political discussion."

How are these statements to be reconciled? We have always agreed, to a great extent, with the writer who contributed the sensible articles, and who it now appears agrees with Captain Trench. We gave prominence to the views of Captain Trench because they, on the whole, were most in accordance with our own. But we submit that neither the book of the gallant Captain, nor the papers of the sensible writer referred to, agree with the perplexed speculations of the other writer whose errors and pretension it has been our painful duty to expose.

MR. FRANCIS EDWARD HALL, C.S., Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, died at Colombo on the 10th inst. He went to Madras in 1864.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us from Mhow on the 18th inst., states that a private soldier of the 2nd Dragoon Guards committed suicide the day previous by blowing his brains out with a carbine in a sergeant's room. It appears that the unfortunate man had just come out of the cells after undergoing forty-two days' imprisonment.

THE British garrison intended for Seetabuldee is, says a contemporary, to consist of one company of British Infantry, one battery of Royal Artillery, and probably one company of Native Infantry. The armament of the fort will consist of the pieces already in position, magazine room being provided for one hundred rounds per piece.

THE "Delhi Gazette" hears, "through a reliable medium," that cholera of a virulent type had broken out among the Europeans at Peshawur. Forty-five natives are said to have succumbed in the bazaar on the 9th instant, and seven more died on the same date in the European lines. A sanitary cordon has been drawn around Nowshera, and guards have been set to isolate that place and prevent all communication with Peshawur. The disease would appear to be spreading as it did two years ago in the direction of Cabul and Cashmere, and it seems to gather strength as it goes.

IN addition to the existing educational institutions in Bhopal, Her Highness the Shah Jehan Begum has just established a school of industry, to be called the "Prince of Wales' School," where boys are to be taught the art of weaving carpets, tape, socks, and other articles of cotton manufacture. Competent instructors have been entertained for this purpose, and a system of money stipends has also been adopted to ensure regular attendance on the part of the pupils. Colonel Daly has been requested to convey to the Begum an expression of the satisfaction with which the Governor General in Council has received this intelligence.

THE Government of India has sanctioned, from the balances of the fund raised for famine relief in the Punjab in 1861, Rs. 50,000 (in addition to a previous grant of a lakh) for the relief of distress in the Punjab. This money will be devoted exclusively to the relief of such of the poor as are unable to work from infirmity or old age. The Sirhind Canal and the Baree Doab Canal, for which the Public Works Department is ready to advance funds, will afford sufficient employment for the able-bodied poor in the Jullunder district. In Hissar, similarly, those who can work will be provided with employment on the new line of canal, which has been laid out from Indree, above Kurnal, to Suffeedhun.

"WE hear from Rawul Pindee," says the "Delhi Gazette," "that a rumour prevailed there, which some traced to a high source, and which is at least not devoid of probability, to the effect that Her Majesty's 1-6th Regiment would replace the 88th at Nowshera, and that the latter, instead of proceeding towards Bombay, as was at one time intended, would probably relieve the 38th at Sealkote. This arrangement is said to be necessitated by the scarcity of provisions now prevailing in the Punjab, and by the difficulty which the removal of the 5th Fusiliers from Ferozepore would consequently entail. Certain it is that the price of necessaries is everywhere high in that province, and these are not, we opine, the only 'moves' that are likely to be affected thereby during the ensuing cold season."

WE regret to learn from the Lucknow paper hat Dr. Dunn, of the 5th Lancers, died of cholera on Wednesday last, the last case in the station. "Dr. Dunn," says our contemporary, "was one of the very ablest medical men we had, either civil or military. He was indefatigable in his exertions to save the lives of the men of his corps attacked during the recent epidemic, and he was eminently, and *conspicuously* successful in more than one case. Our readers will recollect the remarkable cure effected by Assistent Surgeon Dunn some time ago, of a private of the Lancers, who was impaled on his own lance. The unfortunate man begged hard that some one would in mercy dispatch him, but thanks to the skill of the deceased gentleman he is up, and doing well. The announcement of the demise of Dr. Dunn will be received with unfeigned regret by all who knew him."

POONA RACES, 1869.

(BY SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

SIXTH DAY,—TUESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER.

POONA HUNT STEEPLE CHASE—
Mr. Spider's Kitty.
GALLOWAY HANDICAP—
Mr. Williams' Lottery.
STEWARDS' HANDICAP—
Major Crosbie's Hungarian.
BEATEN PLATE—
Major Crosbie's Rob Roy.
CONSOLATION STAKES—
Major Chesshyre's Chance.

The following is the card for the above races:—

1ST RACE.—Poona Hunt Steeple Chase—Rs. 200, presented by the Poona Hunt, added to a Sweepstakes of 5 G. M. For all horses the property of members and that have been hunted with the Poona Hunt. Weight for Arabs 10 st, Colonial and English the usual penalties. Previous winners to carry 7 lbs. extra. Round the new Steeple Chase course. Three horses, the property of different owners, and from different stables, to start, or the purse will be withheld.

		st.	lbs.	
Mr. B's	r a c Blue Peter.	10	7	Mr. Lynch.
Mr. Spider's	b aus m Kitty	11	11	Mr. Blueshirt
Mr. Willoughby's	g aus g Nugget ...	11	4	Owner.
Captain Graham's	b aus g Quick Silver	11	4	Capt. Stack.

2ND RACE.—Galloway Handicap.—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Galloways that have started during the meeting. One and half mile.

		st.	lbs.	
Abdool Rayman's	b a g Red Deer ...	8	6	W. Brewtey.
Mr. Field's	g a g King David.	8	10	Hackney.
Mr. Williams' ...	b a g Lottery	9	5	Auckland.
Major Crosbie's ..	g a p Electric	8	10	Chapman.
Capt. Joynames.	g a g Shabab ...	8	3	Challoner.

3RD RACE.—The Stewards' Handicap.—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all horses that have started during the meeting. Two miles.

		st.	lbs.	
Major Crosbie's...	b h n h Hungarian...	11	4	Mr. Jones.
The Queen's Own	b w m Milliner	9	13	Auckland.
Abdool Raymon's	g a h Grey Beard..	7	9	Challoner.

4TH RACE.—The Beaten Plate.—Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap open to the beaten horses of the meeting. One and a half mile.

		st.	lbs.	
Major Crosbie's...	c a h Rob Roy......	8	3	
Capt. Charles ns.	g a h Nadershaw ...	9	0	Owner.
Mr. Jones'	b a h Antelo	9	0	Hackney.
Mr. Lane's	b a h Argonate.	7	12	Challoner.

5TH RACE.—The Consolation Stakes.—Rs. 200 from the Fund, for all horses. Weight for value—Rs. 1,000, to carry 12 stone, 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100. G. R. ½ mile heats. The winner to be put up to auction after the race. Any surplus over declared value to go to the fund.

		st.	lbs	ozs.	
Major Chesshyre's	b a h Chance......	9	3	8	Owner.
Mr Lane's.........	c w g Coloby	10	11	0	
Major Crosbie's..	c a g Whitefoot...	9	0	0	
Mr. Humfrey ns ..	g c b m Baby Blake	10	4	0	Willoughby.
Capt. Charles' ...	g a h Nadershaw	10	7	0	Owner.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL MESS.

THE following appeared in a Madras paper of the 14th instant under the heading of "Prince Alfred and his Australian Presents." It will serve as an example of what newspapers are liable to, in India especially, in the way of printers' blunders. A "typographical error" is hardly the name for it; the type was rather in the condition technically called "pie":—

> "We havn of honours in connection with the Orders distributio and St. Michael and St. George. We are of the Bathed with the knights we have already, and quite satisfit their number increased. Finally, as the do not wanrnment is very ready with advice to us British Gove will return the compliment by suggest colonists, we better use should be found for the Ga-ing that some has been put to lately, and that the *latea* than it n keeping the ship in commission, and money spent iyouthful captain might be better em- in tipping its ugthening the marine surveying staff, ployed in stre service which will not be altogether or some other."

IT does not appear to have occurred to many persons that if coloured socks are poisonous, coloured soaps must be the same. We know of two children who on being washed with some soap coloured magenta, broke out seriously in blisters. It would be worth the while of any one to whom coloured soaps are consigned in this country to have them analyzed. The sale of such soaps must be eventually affected if they are really poisonous, but it is due to the public that they should be made acquainted with their true character as soon as possible.—*Neilgherry Excelsior.*

BOMBAY.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.—Yesterday a conference of Collectors was held to adopt some established method of keeping revenue accounts, and, if possible, to organize a new system to that now in vogue.—*Poona Observer*, Sept. 21.

THEATRICALS.—We omitted to mention in our last issue that their Excellencies Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Sir Augustus Spencer honoured the amateur theatricals of the 59th Regiment, on Friday last, with their presence, and appeared much pleased with the performance.—*Ibid.*

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay held an Ordination on Sunday morning last at St. Mary's Church. His Lordship was assisted by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Leigh Lye, and by the Rev. Messrs. Watson and Johnston. One deacon and one priest were ordained.—*Ibid.*

SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The name of the 2nd (Queen's) Royal Regiment was omitted in the list of the corps who had sent articles to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. The regiment in question are very large contributors to the exhibition, and deserve the very greatest credit for some of the articles exhibited, amongst which we may mention a velocipede.—*Ibid.*

THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.—The ship Calcutta, Captain Maxwell, arrived yesterday with the remainder of the telegraph cable for the Persian Gulf.

THE CHIEF OF SANGLI.—It is stated that the Chief of Sangli has presented a memorial to His Excellency the Governor, requesting permission to dismiss his present karbari and to appoint a new one in his stead.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported on Monday that the cable communication was perfect to Fao; that the Turkish line was interrupted beyond Senavah; steamer service was established between Gurnah and Bagdad; and the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

THE NEW PARSEE BARRISTER.—Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, the son of Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, who arrived here by the last mail, was sworn in as an advocate of the High Court before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice on Monday last. Mr. Manockjee was present in Court on the occasion.

THE ELPHINSTONE COMPANY.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says—"We have already announced the final sale of the Elphinstone Land Company to Government. An heir of the late Ramjee Chuttoor had raised a claim for a large sum against the company for a hill, and had also given notice of it to Government, but this has not in any way affected the sale of the company's property to Government."

A STARTLING COMPARISON.—The *Gujerat Mitra* says—"A representation has been made to us against the Broach Collector's proposal to construct a five-miles' road station, leading from his residence to the Broach. The nature of this measure, we are told, resembles the queerness of the son whose very first utterance, soon after he commenced talking after a suspense of twelve years, was—'Father, I desire to eat you up.'"

"VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD BY A PARSEE WOMAN."—The *Rast Goftar*, in a leading article under the above heading, states that a respectable member of the Cama family, Mr. Dorabjee Pestonjee Cama, and his wife, Bhickaijee, sister of Mr. K. R. Cama, who left this place on or about February last, have travelled over several parts of Europe and America, and intend to go to Japan, thence to China, and on to Bombay.

MEETING AT DHOOLIA.—A public meeting of the native inhabitants, says a Marathi paper, was held a few days ago at Dhoolia for the purpose of raising subscriptions in aid of the ryots, who have been starving in consequence of the scanty fall of rain last and this year. Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, and the Hon'ble Mr. Hobart, the District Judge, are said to have subscribed Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively on the occasion.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The fourth Criminal Sessions for this year closed on Tuesday afternoon after having lasted nine days. There were forty cases on the calendar implicating forty-four prisoners. Twelve were charges of cheating, five of voluntarily causing hurt, six of house-breaking by night, four of theft, three of criminal breach of trust, one of defamation, one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, one of forgery, one of conveying dangerous goods by rail, one of an attempt to commit mischief by fire, one of an attempt to commit suicide, two of bigamy, one of using criminal force to a public servant, and one of criminal trespass. Of the forty-four prisoners thirty-one were convicted, and thirteen discharged. Three prisoners were sentenced to imprisonment for three years, 1 for two and a half years, 15 for two years, 5 for two and a half years, 3 for one year, 2 for nine months, 1 for six months, and 1 for a fortnight.

MAHOMED YOOSUF vs. THE P. AND O. S. N. Co.

YESTERDAY Mr. Justice Westropp gave judgment in the above suit brought by Mahomed Yoosuf against the P. and O. S. N. Co. for Rs. 25,000 as damages for having run down his buggalow by their s. s. Emeu on the 24th November 1866. His Lordship found that that there had been no fault on the part of the defendants and decided in their favour, remarking that it was very desirable that the regulation as to lights in the harbour should be on a more firm and satisfactory basis than at present. We expect to be able to publish His Lordship's elaborate judgment *in extenso.*

RAIN-FALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 13th September, to 9 A.M. Monday, 20th September 1869.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Mon. 13.	Tues. 14.	Wed. 15.	Thurs. 16.	Fri. 17.	Satur. 18.	Sun. 19.	Total for the week.	Fall of Rain from 1st January 1869.
Phase of the Moon.	(								
Observatory, Colaba.	·54	·13	...	·28	·22	1·04	2·20	4·41	75·00
Town Hall, Gauge No. I	·48	·01	·27	·07	·17	2·20	1·54	4·74	30·54½
,, No. II	·45	·01	·28	·07	·17	2·22	1·57	4·77	27·97½
,, No. III	·53	·01	·30	·07	·17	2·65	1·79	5·52	25·69
European General Hospital, Fort George	·27	...	·29	...	·06	2·30	1·30	4·22	109·36
Esplanade Hos., 21st N. I.	·28	·04	·51	·02	·15	2·53	1·33	4·86	81·15
Byculla J. J. Hos.	·12	·84	·04	·06	1·48	·76	4·48	6·98	100·85

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight.

The registration of rain-fall at the Town Hall by gauge Nos. I., II. and III. commenced respectively from the 2nd, 16th and 23rd August 1869.

THE POWERS OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Summachar*, Sept. 21.)

THERE was on Thursday last a quarrel between some Moguls living in the Fort, and this fact having come to the knowledge of the Persian Ambassador in Bombay, he called up all the parties concerned and decided the case. A friend, on the truth of whose information we have not the least doubt, informs us that the Persian Ambassador adjudged two or three persons guilty, and in his own presence had them soundly thrashed with a stick by way of punishment. This thrashing was administered on Saturday last and the marks of it are still visible on the bodies of those Moguls. We have also heard that there are various sorts of instruments for punishing offenders kept at the house of the Ambassador.

If the above information is correct an important question puts itself before us—Has the Persian Ambassador in Bombay any authority to adjudge cases of disputes between Persian subjects living in Bombay, and has he any power to punish them accordingly? If he has this authority, we would like to know under what circumstances it has been given, and whether any particular agreements have been made between the British Government and the Shah of Persia? We hope the attention of all concerned will be drawn to this matter, and any explanation of the above put before the public.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—21ST SEPTEMBER.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

OBSTRUCTING A THOROUGHFARE.—Limbajee Manajee, a muccadum, was charged with leaving a truck, with a large boiler upon it, so as to cause obstruction in a thoroughfare at Matoonga. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

THEFT.—Hurry Rama was charged with stealing eight pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Gopal Narayen and Gunnesh Purushram. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month.

THE SHEVAROY HILLS.

AN address was presented to the Governor of Madras on his recent visit to Yercaud, and in reference to it the Government have resolved "to request the Board of Revenue to call upon the Collector of Salem for an estimate of the cost of the proposed extension of the road to the Green Hill Church, and for a statement of the amount that can be allotted for this purpose from the load Cess Fund. The Honourable the Judges of the High Court will be requested to issue such orders as they may think necessary to the District Moonsiff of Salem to insure his regularly visiting Yercaud, for the disposal of suits filed by the residents on the Shevaroy Hills. The Accountant General will be requested to state whether the establishment of a small treasury and money-order office at Yercaud can be carried out within reasonable limits as to expenditure, should its establishment on inquiry be found necessary."

AN ABSURD AND CRUEL MARRIAGE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes—"A few days ago at Surat a Hindoo girl of about eleven years of age was married to a Brahmin of eighty without her consent, the motive being simply her parents' lust for lucre. The girl being very sensible remonstrated with her parents beforehand to induce them not to plunge her into ceaseless misery by giving her hand to one old enough to be her great-grandfather, but her remonstrances were of no avail. She was actually forced to allow the marriage ceremonies to be performed, although she cried bitterly at the time, and firmly refused to accept the old Brahmin as her husband. Of course the old man, being at present eighty, cannot be expected to survive more than ten or twelve years at the outside. The girl will then be about twenty or twenty-two, and she has therefore the certainty of being a widow in the full bloom of her life. According to the custom of the Hindoos, her unpitying parents will never allow her to remarry after her old husband's death. Can any one suggest a remedy? Cannot the Government put a stop to such things, It is surely the bounden duty of those educated Hindoos, who devote their heart and soul to regenerate their countrymen, to come forward and fight the cause of this unfortunate girl, who from the information I have gathered is yet willing to sever the bonds of wedlock."

The correspondent suggests that the Widow Remarriage Association might do something, but possibly their time for action will only come when the old man has died.

CHARGES OF ASSAULT AND FALSE IMPRISONMENT AGAINST A SHIP CAPTAIN.

AT the Fort Police Court, on Monday afternoon, Mr. F. H. Green, solicitor, appeared with Francis John Graves, a cornet in Her Majesty's 20th Hussars, before the Chief Magistrate of Police, and applied for a warrant against Captain George Wyllie, of the ship Thomas Bell, charging him with assault and false imprisonment.

The prosecutor said—I was a passenger on board the Thomas Bell, which left Gravesend on the 21st of May last, and arrived in this port on the 13th inst During the first month or six weeks of the voyage out, the master of the said vessel, George Wyllie, was frequently under the influence of drink, and during that time and subsequently has behaved himself in an ungentlemanly, provoking and ruffianly manner, not only to myself, but also to the other passengers. On the evening of the 9th June last, the other passengers and myself were singing on deck; and James Lamonds the chief mate, came aft and said that the captain had directed him to say that if we did not keep quiet he would put us in confinement. Captain Whitty, one of the passengers, asked Lamond whether he or any of us, meaning the other passengers, were making any noise to disturb him or the men in their duty. Lamond replied "No." On the 21st June I joined Lieutenant Renond, a passenger, on the poop, when he was complaining to the captain about the disappearance of three of our chairs, and I took the opportunity of expostulating with him about the manner in which he had treated me whilst on the voyage, and he then said that I should be treated worse yet. On the 29th June, at about 12 o'clock in the day, I was reclining, half asleep on a couch in the saloon, and the captain and mate, came in to dinner; after a time I felt as if somebody was feeling at the seat of my trousers, and I heard tittering; the feeling stopped, and I turned round sharp saying "Hullo, what's up?" The second mate was returning to his seat, and I noticed the captain laughing. The conversation of the captain with the mates led me to infer that they either had, or that they intended, playing me some practical joke. Shortly after this the captain and mates left the cabin, and I then got up, and on placing my hand to the seat of my trousers, I found a piece of sticking plaster, about two or three inches square, stuck on fast. The steward was in the cabin at the time, and I asked him whether he had seen the second mate stick the plaster on me. He replied that he did not. I then went on deck and asked the second mate whether the captain had ordered him to stick the plaster on me. He appeared very confused and said that he did not know anything about it. I then went to the first mate, and as I could not get a direct answer from him I went to the captain, but he denied knowing anything about it. I immediately mentioned the disgusting practical joke to the passengers who were on the poop, and being very much annoyed I went forward and saw the second mate again, and told him that he had better take care otherwise he would get himself into trouble, as well as the captain, by doing such things. He replied that he could not help it, and that if the captain got into trouble he did not care a damn, as it was nothing to him. I then went to the captain and told him that I considered it a shame for the captain of a ship to order, or even encourage, such an indecent practical joke to be played on board his ship, and that it was well for him that I had not found him playing such an indecent trick on me, as I might have been tempted to have opened his head. The captain immediately, in a very excited manner, jumped off the seat on which he was sitting, and assuming a very threatening attitude, said, "What will you do?" I replied, "I did not say I will do anything, but assault m now and I will show you." The passengers interfered and without any further words we went down to dinner. After dinner I went on the poop. Presently the captain sent the second mate to ask me whether I was ready to split his skull open. I replied that I did not say I would do so, and that I would neither receive nor reply to any more such messagers. The captain sent me orders to shift my quarters and to change cabins with the mate, and that after 4 P.M., I was not to come on the poop nor to go into the saloon, and that if I did not move my things he would come and do it himself. I told the mate that if he did so it would be at his own risk. I went into the saloon. At 4 o'clock the captain came in and ordered me to take out my things. I refused. He called in the mates and directed them to do so. I got up and stood in the door of my cabin and said that no man should enter my cabin to lay hands on my traps without force, as the cabin was my private room, and no one had any right to enter it or to turn me out. I addressed the mates and protested against it. The passengers also protested. The captain ordered the mates to proceed. They would not obey him. The captain then called in some of the crew and ordered them to take my things out. I protested as before, and at the same time said that I would use no violence. The men refused to obey him. The captain then called in some more men. I protested again, and these men also refused to obey his orders. The captain got very excited and said, "Then, by God, I will do it myself." He then rushed at me and seized me by the arms and pushed me from the door. I called on every one to witness the assault and trespass. I then sat down and the captain moved my things out into the saloon. They were brought outside on deck and I went to see where they were put. I then returned to the saloon. The captain roared out, "Quit this cabin." I replied, "Certainly not; I have paid for my footing in this cabin from London to Bombay, and shall not leave it except I am put out by violence." The captain ordered the mate to bring in some men to carry me out. The chief mate remonstrated with him and told him he was not justified in doing so. The captain then said he did not care a damn, and turning towards me said, "Will you quit this cabin?" I refused. He then said, "Well, put him in irons." The irons were brought in and given to the mate. At the same time the passengers protested loudly. The mate remonstrated with him again. The captain roared out, "Go on." After a short time of confused talk, the captain began to curse and swear and rushed at me, caught hold of my arm and the irons, and endeavoured to place them on me, saying—"Put your arm into that, damn you." The passengers shortly after told me not to resist any more, as he had committed himself sufficiently. I was placed in irons and taken down the after-hatch, and my arms were fastened round an upright iron stanchion. At tea time the captain brought me hard biscuit and water. I was kept in confinement for about twenty-six hours. I have since been informed by James Lamond that the sticking plaster was given to the second mate by the captain, and by his direction stuck on the seat of my trousers. Under the above circumstances I charge the said George Wyllie with having assaulted and falsely imprisoned me, and I pray that a warrant may be granted for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate did not grant a warrant, but ordered a summons to be issued against Captain Wyllie, returnable on Friday first.

WASTE LAND.

THE *Central Provinces Gazette* contains in a supplement a description of 3,77,298 acres of waste land available for sale in the Chindwara district of the Central Provinces. The land is described as consisting largely of such as has hitherto been considered by the natives as presenting too many physical obstacles to attempt its cultivation, and having but a poor soil. These obstacles are said to consist of the paucity of inhabitants, the want of roads, and the absence of markets for the produce, and with the addition of the treatment generally meted out by Government to the purchasers of waste lands, we should imagine these obstacles sufficient to deter any one from purchasing.—*Englishman.*

A DIFFICULT POINT.

A STRANGE horse case is now under trial in the court at Simla. An officer advertised a horse for sale in the *Simla Advertiser* for Rs. 450. Another officer made an offer of Rs. 350 for the animal, and wished to take delivery that evening. The offer was duly communicated to the advertiser and by him accepted, whereupon a cheque was sent to him. Whether the delivery of the horse was then requested we know not. The cheque was received but the horse still remained in his late owner's stables. During the night the animal was attacked with gripes and died. The question arises whose horse was he when he died. This is the legal point argued in the court. We hope to revert to the subject when the case is concluded.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette.*

THE BANGALORE STEAM TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BANGALORE HERALD."

SIR,—As usual you have been a little too fast in making a statement in your last issue with reference to the Bangalore Traction Engine Company.

The company is far from being wound up (except you call the retirement of some intending shareholders as such); but to the contrary an engine will be sent for, so as to evidence by practical demonstration that no serious difficulties exist as to carrying out the project.

If you had stated that the company, to save expenses, had dismissed its establishment until arrival of machinery and final arrangement with the local Government, you would have been correct.—Yours obediently,

PERSEVERANCE.

Bangalore, 14th September, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEDICAL PROBLEMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That remarkable article in the last *Westminster Review*, to which you lately called attention, is especially deserving of the notice of those in Bombay who advocate vaccination. The gravest suspicion of the value of this preventive agent is raised by the Reviewer (page 215), which can only be allayed by the assurance that the lymph from an *apparently* healthy child is not poisonous. But the whole theory of the writer is, beyond the faintest doubt, that all the secretions of parents, either of whom may have had in former years the disease referred to, in a constitutional form, become so dangerous that the taint is invariably transmitted to their unfortunate infant, from whom it may be passed on by means of its secretions to do unutterable harm to some other child vaccinated from such secretion, but whose constitution may exhibit the ravages of the poison far sooner than that of the child from whom the vaccine lymph was taken for use.

No sensible parents who have read that article will thenceforth suffer any child of theirs to be vaccinated; nor, in the face of the statement of the various, subtle, and undetectable forms, in which it is possible for the poison to lie dormant, and incubating, to be called into virulent existence by the nature of the soil into which it is introduced, will any such parent be satisfied with the assurance that it may be in the power of the vaccinator honestly to make, that neither of the parents of the child who furnishes the lymph proposed to be used, was affected by the poison at any period in one of its protean forms.

There has long been a suspicion that leprosy was communicated by means of the vaccine lymph, and nursed into its horrible existence by the idiosyncrasies of the child vaccinated. How much of that suspicion is borne out by the article in the *Westminster* it is for Dr. Bhau Daji to explain.—Yours, &c.,

21st September. CAUTION.

MR. MOROBA CANNOBA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In regard to the report purporting to contain my evidence given before the Criminal Sessions on Thursday last, which appeared in your issue of Saturday morning, I am obliged to address you this letter, in order to point out several mistakes into which your reporter has fallen.

I will begin by stating that as Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court I did not "nonsuit the plaintiff nor fine him Rs. 50." On the contrary, there were more plaintiffs than one, and I had delivered judgment in favour of the defendant, or, in other words, *dismissed* the claim of the plaintiffs and ordered them to pay to the defendant (the present prosecutor) one hundred rupees by way of costs and satisfaction. I daresay you know the great difference between "nonsuit" and "dismissal."

In my own evidence I did not depose that I "recollected the first prisoner as *the* plaintiff." He was *one* of the *plaintiffs*. Before I proceed further, I will emphatically deny having at any time used the interjection "oh" in the course of my examination as a witness.

I did not state that the Marwaris' claim was founded upon a "promissory note." I explained that the document was not a promissory note in its strictest sense, but merely an obligation to pay money on certain conditions.

I did not say that I had been a *Mofussil Court Judge* for more than twenty-three years; my whole judicial service, *including four years* and about *four months and a half* as a Judge of the *Bombay Small Cause Court*, having been in all a little more than twenty-three years.

It was not "acid," but "oxalic acid" I alluded to in my statement.

It is a mistake when your reporter puts into my mouth the words "The ink of the line on which the signature of the attesting witness is written is *different* from the body of the note."

My answer about the full Court reversing my finding was, that I did not concur with my colleagues, and I considered, and do still consider, their ruling erroneous and contrary to law.

"And on two occasions before that in two cases before them they held there was fraud." I said no such thing. I suppose the reporter has substituted it for what I said, that my colleagues held there was no doubt as to the rate of interest being fraudulently altered.

The question, "Did you not fine a Marwari Rs. 50 for not appearing in your court when he was in prison?" was not at all answered by me in either way, the facts of the case being that he was not the sole plaintiff but a co-plaintiff, and his co-plaintiffs did appear before me on the appointed day, and on his declining to proceed with the case or showing good cause why he should not do so the case was nonsuited, and plaintiffs on record were ordered to pay a particular sum to the defendant by way of costs and satisfaction; and as a matter of course the man in jail became necessarily liable with co-plaintiffs to satisfy my orders.

The next question was not answered by me in the affirmative.

I did not answer the question about Dr. Barton appearing in the Small Cause Court; for without details, a reply either in the affirmative or negative was sure to create a wrong impression. The fact was this, Dr. Barton appeared before what is called the Full Court with an appeal from the prisoners; and after his obtaining a rule *nisi*, moved in two or three other Marwarri cases decided by me, and all these applications were summarily rejected.

I distinctly answered in the negative the question whether I was not directed by Government to retire from the service.

I never said that I had asked the Governor to appoint me his private secretary.

I request you will be pleased to publish this letter as the corrector of these mistakes.—Yours very faithfully,

MOROBA CANNOBA.

20th September, 1869.

THERE are not a few people in the world who take pains, while serving their own selfish ends, to make it appear as though they were helping another all the while. Do you remember the story about a Scotchman who, having to ride a half-starved, broken-winded horse a long distance, repeatedly paused during the journey at roadside inns, where, after refreshing himself with a gill of whisky, he would complacently remark to the wretched animal, "Aweel frien', now we've refresh'd our twa puir bodies, let's e'en jog on." Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, was, in some sense, a person of that sort. Seeing a statue of Jupiter clothed in a robe of fine gold, he coolly took it off and placed in its stead a robe of wool. "Gold," said he, "is too cold for winter and too hot for summer. By all means let us take care of Jupiter."—*Once a Week.*

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SYSTEMATIC CHEATING BY A CLERK OF THE P. & O. COMPANY.

In the Criminal Sessions on Monday, Cowasjee Jamsetjee, formerly a clerk in the service of the P. and O. Company, was placed at the bar before Sir Charles Sargeant and a common jury, charged with cheating, and criminal breach of trust as a servant. The indictment was to the effect that prisoner, —being a Custom House clerk in the employment of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, and having to pass certain stores through the Custom House for the company, and procure the stamps required for the execution of the bonds required by the Custom House, —had deceived the company by false and fraudulent representations as to the amount of stamps purchased by him, thereby inducing the company to deliver more money than he required,—so that he had cheated the company of that money, and committed criminal breach of trust thereof. The first sum mentioned was one of Rs. 1,555 obtained on June 1868, whereas all he expended in stamps was Rs. 27-10, so that he had cheated the company to the extent of Rs. 1,527-6; then there was a sum of Rs. 2,023-8 in October 1868 when the amount was only Rs. 23-2, so that there had been Rs. 2,000-6 misappropriated, and there was also a general charge of having at various dates from 1863 to 1868 stated that the amount required was Rs. 19,961-8 and received that sum, whereas the amount he spent was Rs. 1,249; and there was another charge—of having represented that he required Rs. 15 for stamps for executing three bonds in respect of stores landed from the Leonidas whereas no stores were landed from that ship.

Messrs. McCulloch and Branson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson and Mr. Starling appeared for the defence.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson stated a preliminary objection on the ground that the charge was of too general a character. It extended over a period of five years, and he held that in the common practice the counsel for the prosecution should make a selection from the items.

The McCulloch observed that in such cases as this it was desirable that the conduct of the prisoner should come fully before the jury. One item might be explained away as an error, or having had some else concerned, but when there were charges referring to conduct for a number of years it was desirable the whole circumstance should come out. The charge in this case, too, was drawn up in the same way as that against Soonderow Rowjee, who had been tried at these Sessions.

His Lordship remarked that in the case of Soonderow the items were all set forth, but in this case there were none specified. Then that case could be no guide in the present instance, for no objection had been taken to that charge. The counsel for the prosecution could scarcely amend the charge now, but it might be open to Mr. Serjeant Atkinson to say he was unable to meet it, and he would not be put in a better position by now getting possession of the items.

Mr. McCulloch—We could postpone the hearing, but I don't know that my learned friend will object to going on, for all the particulars have been already given.

The Judge—If he is ready to go on with the case when you have amended the indictment, well and good; but if he is not ready it must stand over till next Sessions.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—He has been suspended. His family have been dependent on him, and of course the anxiety is such that he says he is prepared to run all risks and cannot have it postponed. I can well understand his feelings. I am speaking for the prisoner. From my own part I should like to have it adjourned, but he says that he cannot endure the anxiety of a postponement. I can well enter into his feelings.

The Judge—Then do you wish the charge amended by having the specific items inserted?

Mr. McCulloch—I am prepared to give particulars of all the dates.

The Judge—Amending is a mere matter of form—but if Mr. McCulloch gives you all the dates, will you be satisfied?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Satisfied I cannot be, my Lord.

The Judge—You must be satisfied or not satisfied, and if you are not satisfied you must ask for an adjournment, and if you don't do so I must presume you are satisfied.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—I am afraid your Lordship must *presume* then that I am satisfied.

The Judge (to the prisoner)—Do you wish that the trial should proceed now, or do you wish it should be adjourned till next Sessions for the purpose of the charge being more specific in its nature?

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—His answer is that he wishes to be tried.

A note of the items was here furnished, the charges were then read, and the prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. McCulloch, in opening the case for the prosecution, said—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—The charges which have been read over to you contain various particulars of different items in which it is alleged the prisoner has defrauded the P. and O. Company, but in substance the charge is simply this, that he, being a Custom House clerk, and it being his duty as clerk to pay for the bonds which were issued for certain stamps in his department, he at various times within four or five years represented to the company that he required to purchase stamps amounting to Rs. 19,961-8, and, by so representing, obtained from the cashier that amount of money; and that afterwards he represented to the officials of the company that he had spent it, and produced vouchers for the purchase of stamps, whereas in point of fact when the company came to enquire into the matter, it was found that every stamp which had been bought during the period for which this man had been in charge of the department was only Rs. 1,249 instead of Rs. 19,961 as represented by the prisoner, so that in those few years this man is charged with having embezzled Rs. 18,712. You see at once that is a very grave matter, he has taken advantage of opportunities which the method of business seems to have afforded him, and within five years has defrauded the company of Rs. 18,712. In order to enable you to understand how the fraud was perpetrated, I shall have to call your attention to the course of business in that department of the office. The P. and O. Company, as you are aware, are very large importers of stores for their own use, both of what they use on board the ships for passengers' food,—wine, beer, spirits, &c.—and also for the purposes of their ships —building and repairing, and different stores of that kind. Now all these stores are liable to duty, but there is a great distinction between stores used in Bombay and those intended to be used on board the ships. There are certain stores, such as paint, tar, ropes, bricks, nails, and a variety of such articles which are used in their dockyard in Bombay for the purpose of repairing and fitting out their ships, and these are called marine stores, and with regard to these duty has to be paid on them; but with respect to the other division, passenger stores not used in Bombay, but on board ship, and which are under the purser—the company does not pay duty as they are used out of Bombay on the high seas, and therefore are not subject to duty. I may tell you that some time ago these articles having to be imported to Bombay it was necessary to pay duty on all of them—both marine and purser's stores,—and with respect to the latter they had a drawback when they received them on board ship. This was very inconvenient, but in 1863 the Government started bonded warehouses, and since then the company have availed themselves of them. The stores not expected to be used in Bombay, and which are likely to be used at sea or sent away from Bombay, are placed in the bonded warehouse under a Government Custom House officer; and in respect of this, Government requires that a bond should be executed to an amount double the actual sum due for duty on those goods. Those bonds require certain *ad valorem* stamps to be placed upon them, varying from the lowest in amount to the highest; but since 1865 the Governor in Council passed a resolution in accordance with the Act, by which the outside amount of stamp which should be required on a bond was limited to Rs. 5, whatever the amount. Now it is with regard to those stamps upon these bonds that fraud has been committed by the prisoner. The course of business in his office was this. The stores' department is divided into two branches, the marine stores presided over by Mr. Brown, and the purser's stores, which was supervised by Mr. Bishop. These two have the same office, but they are to a certain extent distinct. The prisoner, however, had to do duty with both of these out of doors. His duty was to see the marine stores landed and passed through the Custom House and pay the duty on them. With respect to the purser's stores he sees them into the bonded warehouse, and draws out the document required by Government, and it was the prisoner's duty to fill up the necessary bonds and the particulars of the stores placed in the warehouse and the amount of duty payable on them. That he has to fill out in his handwriting. Then having thus drawn up the bonds and filled them in with the necessary particulars, he is in a position to ascertain how much money is wanted for stamps—for he knows by experience, and the schedule of the Act points out what is the exact amount of stamp duty which is requisite on each particular bond;—and accordingly, having prepared the bond in this way, he writes in the corner the amount required. When a ship arrives a considerable number of bonds are drawn out, for there is not a bond for the whole ship-load but of the discharge on different days—there was a different bond for each particular landing, so that in the discharge of one ship there would be a considerable number of bonds to be filled up, executed, and stamped. And with regard to the marine stores which arrived by the same ship, it would be his duty to get the particulars of the duty payable in respect of them. Having prepared these bonds, and ascertained what the amount of the stamp was that would be payable, and, having got the Customs House bills, his next duty was to inform Mr. Bishop that the bonds were ready for signature, and he then got Mr. Bishop to go to the office where a number of bonds were lying, and Mr. Bishop will tell you that he signed a considerable number of documents, sometimes thirty or forty at once. Now strictly and properly speaking it would be his duty, as the European head of the department, to check them and see that the amounts are correct, but it is equally correct that both he and his predecessor have been very lax in that investigation, and signed upon the prisoner's information; they were in fact accustomed to act upon his information and to sign documents as he brought them before them. Mr. Bishop will tell you he signed them and did not know even what they were, but trusted entirely to this man. Having obtained Mr. Bishop's signature to the document setting out the amount of the stamps that would be required and which he would have to provide for the landing, and the duty that was required, the prisoner makes out a paper in his form (showing memorandum) and then took the Custom House bills and statement signed by Mr. Bishop and went to the assistant superintendent and represented to him he wanted so much money. The assistant superintendent used to go over them more or less carefully, and having seen that Mr. Bishop had signed for the amount of the stamp duty, he initialed the memorandum and also the document which the prisoner brought to him containing Mr. Bishop's signature to the amount of the stamps required. Having got the document signed by Mr. Bishop and initialed by Mr. Parker the prisoner took it to the cashier, who then drew out a cheque for the amount of this memorandum, and he then got it signed by the assistant superintendent and then handed it over to the prisoner; that is not only for stamps but all duties due. He then left the cheque with the cashier, who cashed it and handed the money to the prisoner, who paid the Custom House duties, got the receipt for the duties, took the bonds to the stamp office and got them stamped and paid the money for the stamps. There would be a suggestion for the defence that Mr. Bishop himself was the person who had to disburse this money, but you will hear, however, from the superintendent, that it was the duty of the prisoner and not Mr. Bishop to pay for the stamps and pay these duties, and you will hear from Mr. Bishop that it was the prisoner and not the head clerk who had the money, and the money was in the hand of the prisoner alone until disbursed by him, and the prisoner having disbursed this money came back to the cashier and brought with him the vouchers and all the Custom House bills duly signed, and also that same document signed by Mr. Bishop which represents the amount of the stamp which had been paid. Mr. Bishop did not again sign the document, but the prisoner always brought it back after he said he had paid the money, as a voucher that he had paid it for the stamps. He then gave the vouchers to the cashier, who made up his books on the faith of this voucher, the memorandum was then destroyed and the books entered up in the usual way. Now we shall show that at different times during the last four years the prisoner received Rs. 69,742—that is money which we shall prove beyond all possibility of a doubt has been paid into this man's hands and prove it by his signature on the different cheques which have been paid by the bank. By that we know that a great deal has been actually spent by him in duty on marine stores, about Rs. 19,961, which forms a part of these charges, and was obtained by him on the representations contained on these vouchers that he wanted it for stamps. Now we shall prove that the whole amount of stamps used by the P. and O. Company amounts to Rs. 1,249. The Custom House authorities will produce their books, and prove beyond all possible doubt every bond that was used by the P. and O. Co., whereas the prisoner not only obtained Rs. 19,961, but having obtained it went back and represented that he had actually expended that sum. That is the case, and it is a very simple one, against the prisoner. He obtained Rs. 19,961 under his own hand writing for stamps, he received that money and took it away with him; it was his duty, and no one's else, and he came back and said that he had spent it in the purchase of stamps, whereas he only expended Rs. 1,249. There is no prejudice whatever against the prisoner, and if he is able to fairly and honestly explain away the charge, the prosecutors would be very glad. It is not a case of complicated accounts or minute enquiry, for I shall prove by his own handwriting that he said he wanted money for stamps, which money he got, but did not use the whole of the money for that purpose; and there can be no possible doubt as to what became of the difference between the money actually spent and what he pretended he had spent—there can be no possible doubt but that he misappropriated it and converted it to his own use. That is the case, and there it would stop, were it not necessary for me to mention some suggestions that may be made in this case; and I can very well see, from the course adopted in another place, what the defence will be. I have said these accounts are signed by Mr. Bishop, the head of the department, and that on his signing them the payments are made; and on that the suggestion will no doubt be made that Mr. Bishop is the person who has made use of this money, and that it is Mr. Bishop, and not this man, who has misappropriated these large sums of money. It will be necessary for you to investigate that, and see how far the circumstances support the allegation; but I would ask His Lordship to point out—and I have no doubt he will do so—the difference between a mere suggestion and the evidence for the defence. I will now go on shortly to mention some circumstances that led the prosecution to arrive at the conclusion that the attempted incrimination of Mr. Bishop is ill-founded and that the prisoner is the man really liable in this matter. These circumstances are those which my learned friend was naturally anxious should not come to your knowledge, and which in the interests of his client he thought it would be better for him to keep from your knowledge; but I think in this case the interests of justice are best attained by laying the whole facts before the jury and allowing them to draw their own conclusions. Now the suggestion that Mr. Bishop may be the guilty person will strike you as an extremely improbable one, when the fact is brought to your knowledge that Mr. Bishop is one of six gentlemen who have within the last five years filled this post. There have been six gentlemen one after the other, during the whole of whose periods of office exactly these same frauds have been carried on. There have been seven I am told, but at least six gentlemen who have occupied the position now held by Mr. Bishop, who have all been sent off according to the relief system of the P. & O. Co. to other situations; and if the suggestion be correct that this prisoner is innocent and that it is the European clerk that is the guilty party, then the almost monstrous suggestion that is put to you is—that each one of those six or seven European clerks who have successively within the last six years filled this office must have been guilty of this fraud and handed it down to his successor. The suggestion of course is one that could hardly be believed—that the man who at the commencement found out this fraud said, when he left, to No. 2, "I have been cheating the company, I have found out a good plan, and will show you how to do it"—that No. 2 told No. 3 and so on, down through the six or seven European gentlemen this system had been communicated by the one to the other and carried on against the company. That is one of those extraordinary improbabilities that will lead you to regard with suspicion any suggestion that he is guilty—that as a matter of necessity if he is guilty all the others must have been guilty. Now with regard to Mr. Bishop there are certain points which I must endeavour to explain to you, and which will no doubt be used as attempting to throw discredit on the case for the prosecution. From the evidence, as I have said, it will be seen that in the ordinary course of business in this office all money is paid for duties by the prisoner, and no money is paid by the European clerks. To that there is one exception. It appears the P. and O. Company are in the habit of allowing their officers to buy occasionally from the purser's stores. When that is done, it is the duty of the European clerk with regard to these purchases—which are never of a large amount—to collect the amount of the purchase money and the duty—and in these cases alone it is the European clerk who pays the duty on these articles; but that was the only case in which the prisoner did not pay the duty. In the course of the examination, I have no doubt, my learned friend will endeavour to show that the European clerks went much further, and that they paid all the duties; but I think you will be satisfied on that point that the payment of the duties was always made by the prisoner, except in the case which I have mentioned. Now there is another fact, and it will be supported by evidence—when the prisoner received these large sums of money on these cheques it was his duty to pay the money for stamps and duties and he was not appointed to bring it to any one whatever. It will be proved beyond reasonable doubt by the evidence of Mr. Bishop, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Parker,—and proved beyond reasonable doubt by the stamp vendor,—that it was this man himself who bought the stamps. But I have no doubt an attempt will be made to induce you to believe the prisoner was in the habit of handing over the money to Mr. Bishop in the first instance. That is supported by this state of facts. It seems Mr. Bishop has for some time been in the habit of bringing some small consignments of brandy, wine, and preserved milk for private friends. That had nothing to do with his ordinary business. In dealing with these consignments it will appear he has employed the prisoner to sell these articles for him, and when he did sell them he received the money —Mr. Bishop will tell you the amount he has received from him—and from that I have no doubt the defendant will endeavour to make you believe Mr. Bishop was in the habit of receiving the money for the cheques. But Mr. Bishop will tell you that that was not the case, and will be able to give from his books all the particulars of the money received and show that they were only for goods sold by the prisoner on his behalf. These are the circumstances on which they will base the case against Mr. Bishop. The answer I have told you—the prosecutors cannot hold Mr. Bishop guilty, for if they believed him guilty it would implicate six other gentlemen, his predecessors, as equally guilty—a conclusion at which it would hardly be possible for any sensible man to arrive. But I will go a step further. It is not my duty for the prosecution to defend Mr. Bishop. It is right that I should rely on him, and tell you, in bringing him forward, why we rely on him. But I appear for the prosecution, and the question is not whether Mr. Bishop is guilty or not, but whether this prisoner is not guilty. No matter whether Mr. Bishop or any body else was a partner and assisted him—that will not—subject to the directions His Lordship will give you—interfere with his legal liability. If the facts are true it will be impossible, after the circumstances I have mentioned and which will be proved, to believe this man could have been made a partner to these criminal transactions and not have known what he was doing—for supposing Mr. Bishop or any body else had endeavoured to make a cat's-paw of him, it is impossible he could have not seen the enormous discrepancies from the vouchers. It is not a matter of two or three rupees which a person might have passed unnoticed, but there are thousands of rupees at a time, and it is for you to determine whether or not, if any body else was concerned, whether or not he could have been so misled as to believe such a monstrous misrepresentation of facts,—whether he was innocently misled in the matter, or whether he was really the principal agent throughout. Now it is monstrous to suppose this man could have drawn up the memoranda setting out these monstrous falsehoods—and could at the same time have done it innocently—not only for Mr. Bishop, but for all the five gentleman who preceded him—because, as we will show, this has been going on for five years, no matter who was the head of the establishment; and is it possible it could have been going on for five years and the prisoner knowing nothing about the matter? The reduction of the price of the stamps is another thing which points to the impossibility of his being misled in this matter. As to the item with regard to the Leonidas there is not a single bond for stores from that ship, and in point of fact the Leonidas never brought any purser's stores at all, and consequently no bond was required for that ship and there was no stamp used;—and you must bear in mind that the prisoner was the man who was the outdoor man to attend to all these things. He is not an indoor clerk who depends on other people. He is the man who went aboard the ships when they arrived, who brought the goods ashore, who took them to the warehouse, who drew up the bonds, bought the stamps and paid the duties—and that being so, is it possible to say he could have thought a stamp necessary for goods by this ship when she never brought any? These are the facts on which we depend, and if they are proved to your satisfaction, it appears to me there will not be much difficulty in asking you to arrive at the conclusion that the prisoner is guilty of all the charges which have been made against him.

Mr. Parker, assistant superintendent of the P. & O. Co., was the first witness called for the prosecution.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said it was very unpleasant to have to make objections, but Mr. Parker had never been examined before, and the defence had not got the usual notice of any intention to call him; and when a large and sweeping charge like the present was made, he thought he had good ground to complain.

Mr. McCulloch explained that Mr. Bostock, who had been examined in the police court, had been ordered home by his medical adviser as dangerously ill, and the prosecution had called the present witness to give the formal evidence as to the course of business in the office.

Mr. Parker was then examined as to the routine of the office, and afterwards cross-examined by the counsel for the defence as to prisoner's character and some of Mr. Bishop's accounts.

Other witnesses were examined in support of the opening statement, and numerous books and documents were produced in proof of the accounts and figures spoken to. Mr. Bishop was one of the witnesses, and in the course of his cross-examination,

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson said—Now I must go into an unpleasant part of the case. I must ask you about your private business. During the time you have been engaged in this office you have been engaged, I understand, in what are called private speculations. Let me understand if you thought it your duty to the P. & O. Company to enter into private business?—A. If I did my work well.

Q. I will ask you, did you consider you were doing anything wrong?—A. No.

Q. You considered it right to enter into private speculations, though you were at the same time in the service of the P. & O. Company?—A. Yes.

Q. I presume you entered into the usual agreement that clerks of the P. & O. Company always sign?—A. No. I have no agreement.

Q. Do you mean, Mr. Bishop, to assert that you never signed an agreement for your services in the P. & O. Company?—A. I do.

Q. Well, then, if you considered it was right to enter into these private speculations, you also considered it right to employ Cowasjee, who is also in the service of the P. & O. Co., in your private speculations?—A. Yes.

Q. You not only engaged yourself in private speculations, but employed a servant of the company to assist you. Do you consider that right?—A. Yes.

Q. Your private speculations were to a very considerable extent, I understand?—A. No. I would not consider them large.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Well, we differ in opinion about the extent. You may not consider them large; others do. But you had heavy duties to pay about the time these cheques were paid?—A. Not heavy.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson—Well, we will not consider whether they were heavy or not. You had sums to pay for duty on your own account?—A. Yes.

Witness (on further cross-examination) explained that prisoner was in the habit of collecting the money for his goods and paying the duty out of it. He generally called about the private business after office hours. His (witness's) salary was £450 a year and his expenses about Rs. 160 a month while his family was here, and lately about Rs. 120. He kept a bungalow and messed several friends.

On re-examination by Mr. McCulloch, witness said he had not thought there was anything wrong in his engaging in the private speculation. He had done so quite openly with the knowledge of the other officers and no one had found fault with him. Some of the other officers purchased the goods from him.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson then said—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury,—That the P. and O. Company did quite right to probing these matters to the bottom, no one can for a moment gainsay; indeed their own interests called for the enquiry, for their loss is very great, and probably their relations to the public made publicity necessary;—but whether the particular proceedings which they have instituted are calculated to satisfy the public mind one may have very great need to doubt, for it must be plain to you, gentlemen, as well as to any one who has heard the evidence, that it is entirely a one-sided enquiry. You cannot but have seen that I have placed the issue upon one point—credibility as between Mr. Bishop and the man at the bar; and when I call it a one-sided argument, it is so in every particular, for while Mr. Bishop is allowed to say what he pleases this man's lips are closed and he can give you no explanations. He can tell you none of the facts or circumstances connected with it; he is tied hand and foot, while his opponent is permitted to go into that box uncontradicted by anything that man could say. Gentlemen, is this fair play? Is it fair that this man should be tied and manacled as he is, from the fact of his being a prisoner, and that the very person whose credit is called in question, and who stands convicted by his own confession of the grossest negligence, to say the least of it;—is it fair that this man should be here, and that this course of action should have been adopted, when there were other means of satisfying the public mind? I say it is a one-sided enquiry and does them very little credit indeed. It may be, some one is here who may blame me for casting a doubt on, or accusing, Mr. Bishop. Gentlemen, whenever the facts warrant or justify an advocate in charging another, it is his bounden duty to do so, be the consequences what they may. I trust my experience has informed me where to draw the line distinctly and clearly that justly defines between a wanton and unprovoked attack upon another and that just defence which labouring innocence demands and the inexorable logic of facts forces upon me;—and in this case I will not hesitate to say what I think of Mr. Bishop, be the consequences what they may, where the facts justify me in doing so, and where they do not I will endeavour to be silent. I hope neither he nor any one else will charge me with making a wanton and unprovoked attack upon him, but I will fearlessly comment on the facts as proved, and leave it to you to say if I act unfairly towards them or not. There is one thing I must plead guilty to on the part of this man. I must own at the outset that he is guilty of obeying the commands of his superior officer:—his obedience, his but too willing obedience to the commands of Mr. Bishop has brought him where he is. Not only did he obey Mr. Bishop's orders in everything he was told, and everything connected with this matter; but also in carrying on his own private speculations—to which I shall presently call your attention—Mr. Bishop made use of this man—though that man and himself were both in the pay of the P. and O. Company. Now let us go a little more near the mark, and the first thing I have occasion to refer to is his character. I had occasion the other day, in defending a man, to comment on the value of good character, and I do so again. Good character is not simply for a judge to use in measuring the punishment in case of conviction. There is no positive evidence which a prisoner can use so good and so valuable as that of the good character which he has possessed. If he has attained throughout life a high character for honesty and integrity, what is the value of that?—not merely as a measure for punishment, but it is a matter for the consideration of the jury—it presents such evidence as calls from the prosecutor the most conclusive evidence before the jury ought to conclude that that man is capable of doing anything that is wrong. Now what is the character of this man? I take it from the lips of Mr. Bishop himself. So great was the confidence Mr. Bishop himself placed in this man that he even says he signed these documents on the faith of the character and the confidence he had in this man. I wish no greater authority as to the value of that man's character than I wrung from his bitterest enemy, —the assertion that he signed these documents on the faith of the character of this man. Can there be any doubt of this man's high character,—can there be any doubt he had gained the confidence and esteem of all the world? That being so, I must say this—the prosecution is bound, in the first instance, to give evidence, clear and conclusive, of the facts on which they endeavour to bring home to him an offence under the Penal Code. You begin, therefore, the enquiry into the facts and circumstances of this case on the question whether his guilt is proved on evidence, which in my opinion ought to outweigh any doubt independently, gentlemen, of the important presumption of law, which is this, that every man is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved. But, gentlemen, I depend not on any presumption of law—I depend on that presumption which has been volunteered on oath—that that man's character has been untainted, and that by his character he has won the esteem and confidence of all. The learned serjeant then referred to the memorandum, and remarked that it was as clear as the sun at noonday that the money never went into the hands of the P. & O. Company, and that the only question for the jury to determine was into whose hands it did pass? The prosecution alleged that it passed into the hands of Cowasjee,—he said it passed into those of Mr. Bishop. He did not say it passed feloniously—he did not say Mr. Bishop committed any criminal act. He was not there as the accuser of Mr. Bishop—he was there merely to defend the prisoner against the criminal charge that had been brought against him,—and he held the money did not pass into his hands, and he did not make a farthing by it, but that it passed in the hands of Mr. Bishop. He asked the jury, in all confidence, to relieve the prisoner from this charge. Let Mr. Bishop—let those whose names had been mentioned—defend themselves when the time came—if come it should. It was no part of his duty to accuse Mr. Bishop, but it was only his duty to show—and he hoped that before he sat down he would be able to show—that Mr. Bishop received the money. The memorandum of sums required was in the handwriting of the prisoner, but the jury would observe that it was signed by Mr. Bishop and initialed by Mr. Bostock, and let them hear what was the explanation Mr. Bishop gave for himself. First of all that his signature was surreptitiously obtained—and surreptitiously obtained by whom? By that man, the prisoner at the bar! How in the world could the jury believe that man could have surreptitiously obtained the signature of Mr. Bishop? They had heard the morality of the witness, Mr. Bishop. He did not consider it his duty to enquire into the accuracy of that document before he signed it. He did not read it; he doubted till he saw his own signature on it whether he signed it or not, and he had said he did not consider it his duty to read the memorandum and to see that it was correct before signing it. If any of the jury had been directors of the company in London, and Mr. Bishop had had the barefaced impudence to tell them he did not consider it his duty to read the memorandum before signing it, what would they have told him?—they would soon have cashiered him; and if it was no part of his duty to see that the memorandum was correct, what in the world was the use of the man putting his name to it?—what, in the name of common sense, was the use of his signature on the document, if not to vouch for its accuracy? Let them observe what was to be done with it. It was a voucher to the cashier to give a cheque for the amount, and of course the cashier would take Mr. Bishop's signature as a guarantee that he had inspected this document and that it was correct. If it was not Mr. Bishop's duty to inspect this document, he would ask—and he thought the jury would not find fault with him when he did ask—what he was paid for?—and if any of the jury were shareholders of the company they also would ask the question—and he had very little doubt in his own mind that Mr. Bishop had been asked that question since these proceedings began. Certain it was the P. & O. Company never paid him for entering into speculations of his own, and could the jury think he was doing his duty to the company in entering into private speculations and in engaging the prisoner in them? As to the memoranda, he thought Mr. Bishop's mind was utterly incapable of reflecting the truth, and he would confidently call on the jury if they had no other evidence than his, to say that that man was not worthy of confidence. The learned counsel then referred to the absence of a cash book, holding that it was most improbable there had been no cash book, and that if the story that there was no cash book was not false, then this company was carrying on business in such a way that no one would take shares,—in such a way as surely could not possibly be allowed by the able and intelligent gentlemen who were in the direction of this the largest carrying company, perhaps, in the world. The only other point was as to a motive, and he held the prisoner had held such a character as rendered it improbable he would have been guilty of this offence. Nor would he have done it in such a way—the merest schoolboy could have done better. The sum charged for stamps was Rs. 35, but it was stated that there were two bonds, these cost Rs. 5 each, and thus it was clear there were Rs. 25 which went into the hands of somebody else than the company. Now if the prisoner had intended to commit a fraud he would not have done it in this way, for in this document he threw down the gauntlet to the clerks in the office, to Mr. Bishop, Mr. Bostock, and the cashier, and had to meet the ordeal of the home board—it was ridiculous to suppose he would have attempted to deceive all these officials. If he had intended from year to year, and from month to month, to commit a fraud, he would not have been such an idiot as to present this memorandum, for there it was in black and white, in a way any schoolboy could have detected—and did any of the jury think he was such a fool as attempt that? The only inference was that the man who did sign the document (Mr. Bishop) knew about it, and if the prisoner could speak out he could doubtless tell them he pointed it out to Mr. Bishop and was told to mind his own business. But the prisoner's mouth was closed, and Mr. Bishop was allowed to dance round him, not on account of his own innocence, but from the prostrate state of the prisoner. As to the Rs. 15 in connection with the Leonidas, the prosecutors were very unfair, for the entry was "stores *ex* Leonidas, &c., &c.," and surely the only interpretation they could put on that was that the stores were from the Leonidas and other vessels, as one of the witnesses had said. The learned counsel concluded by enlarging upon the difficulties under which the prisoner was placed by not being allowed to tell his own story, and by saying that he was not there as the accuser of Mr. Bishop and did not accuse him of any crime, but that there was the hole in the volume of evidence that the prosecution asserted the prisoner got the money whereas he had never received a farthing of it. He finished his address by expressing a hope that He whose nature and property it was to have mercy would direct and rule the deliberations of the jury.

Messrs Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee and Mherjeebhoy Bapoojee were then examined as to the prisoner's previous good character.

His Lordship then summed up. The connection of Mr. Bishop with the prisoner did not, he said, at all affect the question of whether or not the prisoner was guilty. Assuming that Mr. Bishop had got the money from the prisoner, that did not affect the question of the prisoner's guilt, provided he knew that it did not go to the P. and O. Company. He did not wish to be understood as presuming for a moment that Mr. Bishop did get the money, but he was at present alluding to the argument for the defence, which was that the money had not been received by the prisoner—by which the defence must be understood as meaning not that the money was never received by the prisoner—for they had his endorsements, and he must have got the money there could be no doubt of that,—it could only be held for the defence that the prisoner had given over the money to Mr. Bishop, and had not himself derived any benefit from it. But that did not affect the question whether he had handed over the money or not, unless they could come to the conclusion that he had produced these memoranda, as he was said to have done, without knowing the inaccuracies contained in them and knowing nothing about the quantity of stamps that were required. It must be borne in mind that he was the person who always went to get the stamps, and unless the jury, knowing that he got these stamps and put them on the bonds, believed that he did not know that the memoranda were false, he must be equally culpable whether he did it for his own advantage or acting conjointly with Mr. Bishop. The fact of having partners would not in any way affect the question as to his having deceived the P. and O. Company with regard to this money. Something had been said for the defence as to the signing of these memoranda. With regard to that, they had heard Mr. Bishop's evidence, and he must say it was impossible not to feel that it was a most mysterious matter that Mr. Bishop should have signed fifteen or twenty documents—large documents, such as these memoranda—and not be even conscious that he did sign them. He would say no more about that, but whether or not Mr. Bishop was a party to the fraud committed on the P. and O. Company,—if the jury should come to the conclusion that the prisoner when he presented the memoranda in the course of business, and cashed the cheques, was perfectly cognisant that the memoranda claimed more than was required for the stamps,—he was undoubtedly a party to the fraud, and was equally guilty whether he was doing it conjointly or for the sole benefit of himself. Referring to the question of character, His Lordship said that he had on a previous occasion during these Sessions remarked that a good character entitled a prisoner to a presumption in his favour. But he was afraid that the annals of crime would prove that men of the best character were liable to fall, and that, however good a man's character might be, the time might come when he might yield to temptation; and therefore while the jury of course ought to require—for that the prisoner was a man of good character had been spoken to by several most respectable witnesses—that the evidence should be clear and distinct, still if they were of opinion that the facts left no reasonable doubt on their minds that the prisoner, either alone or acting conjointly with Mr. Bishop, had deceived the P. and O. Company of these sums of money in July and October 1868, they were bound to find him guilty; but if they really thought that there was any reasonable doubt as to his knowledge at the time he presented these memoranda, and that he was from beginning to end ignorant of their falsity, it would be equally their duty to acquit him.

The Jury then retired for a few minutes to consider their verdict.

The Foreman, on their return into court, said they found the prisoner guilty on the first charge—that of cheating (great applause, which was immediately checked). The jury, however, strongly recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

The Judge—On what ground?

The Foreman—Owing to the very lax manner in which the business of the P. and O. Company is conducted in Bombay.

The Prisoner, on being asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, replied that he had nothing to do with this matter, and that he did not think justice had been done to him.

The Judge—It is impossible that the jury could have come to any other conclusion on this evidence. It appears to me perfectly plain that during the time you have been in the service of the P. and O. Company as Custom House agent you have been constantly fraudulently inducing the company to hand over to you monies for payment of stamps which were not required for the purposes of their business. The offence is a very serious one in a commercial community like this, and if it had not been for your good character, which has been spoken to by many respectable witnesses, and the recommendation to mercy so strongly urged by the jury, I should have thought it my duty to impose a very much severer punishment than I am going to sentence you to. You might have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years (applause, which was checked), but having regard to the recommendation of the jury the sentence of the court will be rigorous imprisonment for two years.

The court then rose.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st September is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 6	0 1
„ Calcutta	13 18	3 35
„ Madras	14 10	10 42

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Sub Lt. Bell, ship Euphrates, from Khundwa.
For Panaram Setaram, from Rangoon.
For Paremdass, from Tuticorin.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 21st, 1-40 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semayah; Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 13th September, via Russia 16th September.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Tuticorin, 20th, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 87, barometer 29·84.

Carwar, 21st, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-westerly, thermometer 77, barometer 29·94, rainfall 1 inch 67 cents.

Vingorla, 21st, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 75 cents.

Cannanore, 21st, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west strong, thermometer 75, barometer 29·910, rainfall 1 inch 95 cents.

Mangalore, 21st, 10-5 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west by west, thermometer 77, rainfall 3 inches 68 cents.

Tuticorin, 21st, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-westerly, thermometer 88, barometer 29·87.

An Episcopal Bon Mot.—The Bishop of Exeter is credited with a *bon mot*. A young lady visiting Bishopstowe made the remark that Torquay was very like Switzerland. "Very," replied his lordship, "except that there is no sea in Switzerland and no mountains in Torquay."

There is an *on dit* current in England in fashionable circles, that the Rajah of Sarawak intends taking to himself a Ranee. The young lady who is to fill this elevated station is a Miss De Windt, daughter of the late Clayton De Windt, Esq., of Blunsden-hall, near Swindon, and Mrs. De Windt, who is now residing at Warnford Place, Wilts.

A Geological Congress is this week holding meetings at Catania, in Sicily, long famous as a school of geology. The different sections are under the presidency of some of the most eminent geologists of Sicily and Southern Italy. The proceedings will continue for four days, the fourth to be devoted to the ascent of Mount Etna, and a conference at the mouth of the crater. Catania has been often desolated by the eruptions of Mount Etna; one of these, of which we have an authentic record, took place 425 years before Christ.—*Globe*, Aug. 27.

Belgium has just lost one of its most celebrated artists. John Henri August Leys died yesterday at the comparatively early age of 54. Originally intended for the Church, he found his way into a profession to which his name will lend a new distinction. His sister having married the famous Brakeleer, Leys became the pupil of that eminent painter, and he soon surpassed him in reputation. Leys may be said to have stood at the head of the Belgian pre-Raphaelites. His productions had one indisputable merit—they fetched enormous prices; and the three paintings he sent to the Great Exhibition of 1862 were among the most popular attractions at the great palace at Kensington.—*Globe*, Aug. 27.

THE CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

Mr. Justice Phear's Judgment.

On September 15th in the case of Gordon vs. Gordon and DeSarun, Mr. Justice Phear delivered the following judgment:—

In this case the petitioner seeks to obtain a dissolution of his marriage with the respondent, on the allegation that she has committed adultery with the co-respondent, Mr. DeSarun.

The adultery has been proved beyond all manner of doubt, and indeed neither parties (respondents) attempt to deny it.

The co-respondent makes no defence whatever. He has not even entered an appearance in the suit; but Mrs. Gordon, by her answer, charges her husband with continuous acts of cruelty, and contends that on that account, not only is he disentitled to have an unconditional dissolution of the marriage, but further, she herself has a right to a decree of judicial separation with alimony.

The latter part of her position is, I think, clearly untenable. She takes it upon the strength of these words in Section XV. of the Indian Divorce Act:—"In any suit instituted by a husband for the dissolution of marriage, if the respondent opposes the relief sought on the ground of his (the petitioner's) cruelty, the court may in such suit give to the respondent, on her application, the same relief to which she would have been entitled in case she had presented a petition seeking such relief.'

Now, to what relief would Mrs. Gordon have been entitled had she petitioned the court for judicial separation, on the ground of her husband's cruelty, which had been met with a plea of adultery, and that plea had been proved, as adultery has been proved here? I will not say that in no case of this kind would the court grant the relief asked for. But assuredly it will not do so when the respondent is actually living in adultery during the very time of pending suit. Under a decree of judicial separation the bond of matrimony remains obligatory; and chastity is incumbent upon the still united parties. Can Mrs. Gordon, while cohabiting, and she certainly is with Mr. DeSarun, claim a decree for judicial separation, at the foundation of which is the assumption that she is, for the present, and intends to keep herself for the future, the chaste wife of Mr. Gordon? The question seems to answer itself.

It is not so easy to dispose of Mrs. Gordon's first head of opposition, or to say whether or not, the case as made out by the respondent, affords ground upon which the court, in the exercise of the discretion reposed in in it by the 19th Section of the Divorce Act, ought to refuse the petitioner a dissolution of his marriage.

I wish to dwell as lightly as possible upon the details of the unfortunate story of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's married life. There can be little doubt of the real nature of this, although I am sorry to say that the chief narrators on both sides hesitated not at a falsehood when it seemed likely to serve their turn. It is incontestible that, for a considerable period at any rate, Mr. Gordon was given to habits of intemperance, and behaved in a most unmanly way towards his wife. I think it is beyond question that during the time he on more than one occasion, struck her with his hand and even committed more serious acts of violence upon her. I will refer more particularly to his conduct presently. It is true that legal cruelty cannot be construed as a set-off to habitual drunkenness alone—even if that be accompanied by coarse and abusive language and carried to the extent of destroying all domestic happiness. Still, cruelty arises immediately upon the introduction of such personal violence as affects bodily health, and it is enough for the moment to say that in my opinion, previously to 1867, whatever may have happened in that year and afterwards, Mr. Gordon's behaviour to his wife amounted oftentimes to cruelty in law.

But it is urged on behalf of the petitioner, that if he was guilty of cruelty, that cruelty has been condoned by the respondent, and consequently cannot now be set up by her as a bar to his claim for a dissolution of marriage. In other words, the petitioner in effect says to the respondent:—"You have broken your marriage vows by committing adultery. By reason of the injury which you have thus done me I am entitled to have our marriage contract dissolved. Possibly my conduct towards you has been such, that in view of it the court might in its discretion refuse me this relief; but you cannot bring it under the consideration of the court, because you have condoned it." Is this argument valid?

Turning to Section XIV. we find it there enacted that, on the hearing of a petition for dissolution of marriage, "in case the court is satisfied on the evidence that the case of the petitioner is proved, and does not find that the petitioner has been in any way accessory to or conniving at the adultery of the other party to the marriage, or has condoned the adultery complained of, &c., the court *shall* pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved, &c., provided that the court shall not be *bound* to pronounce such decree if it finds that the petitioner has during the marriage been guilty of adultery or of cruelty towards the other party to the marriage." And in the 13th Section the Legislature says—"In case the court finds that the petitioner has condoned the adultery complained of, then the court shall dismiss the petition." Thus the Legislature distinctly declares that *uncondoned* adultery alone shall be a good cause of suit for dissolution of marriage, but it omits to prescribe any qualification to the adultery or cruelty which is to enable the court in its discretion to refuse the petitioner relief. It appears to me that this omission is not without its significance. While a fault stands condoned, the condoner doubtless ought not to be allowed to complain of it as a present grievace; but it does not, therefore, cease to be a fault on the part of the offender. Now, as I understand the words of the proviso in Section XIX, they were used by the Legislature not with a view to giving a counter right of complaint to the respondent as against the petitioner, but for the purpose of affording the court power to withhold the benefit of the Act from a claimant whom, on account of his misconduct in his marriage relations, it considered unworthy to receive it, notwithstanding that he had, in fact, otherwise made out a sufficient ground of suit. This construction accords with the principle which has uniformly governed the decisions of the Ecclesiastical Court in England. Sir James Wilde, in *Boulting* vs. *Boulting*, 10 In. 105-182, 3 S. and T 329 said—"Before the court interfered, it ever insisted upon clean hands—a real grievance—a very present wrong—and above all—sincerity." And it is here pertinent to enquire, would Mr. Gordon's hands be the cleaner of the cruelty and ill-usage charged against him even if it be true that Mrs. Gordon forgave him any portion of it? Sir Cresswell decided in *Goode* vs. *Goode* and *Harrison* 2 S. and T., 253, after a careful consideration of that portion of the English Act which is identical with the proviso of Section XIV. of our Indian Act came to the same conclusion as that which I have just expressed. His words are—"If in this clause it had been intended to prohibit the court from taking into consideration offences which had been previously condoned, no doubt words to that effect would have been introduced. It seems plain to me that the Legislature confided to the judicial discretion of the court all such matters as are described in the proviso; and with reference to them, it seems to place the court in the same position when dealing with the petitions for dissolution of marriage as the Ecclesiastical Court was in regard to suits for divorce *à mensâ et thoro*."

It appears to me clear that if the court is bound to give consideration to so much of the particulars of cruelty set out in the respondent's answer as have been established by evidence, notwithstanding that it may also have been proved that the respondent may have condoned some or all of them; and that it is the duty of the court upon such consideration to determine whether, according to the general principles which guided the Ecclesiastical Court, and were confirmed by Sir James Wilde, the petitioner is entitled to the relief for which he asks. The particular rule of the court not to allow cruelty to be an answer to a claim for divorce *à mensâ et thoro* on the ground of adultery is excluded by Section XIV. of the Divorce Act in this case, if an application for a dissolution of marriage and an allowance of alimony has been made.

With this purpose I will now very shortly give my view of the facts of the case, including among them the condonation of the respondent, because, although it does not, as I think, operate as a bar, it may be valuable for the light thrown on the events which preceded it.

The specific allegations of cruelty made by the respondent in her answer are some thirteen or fourteen in number, covering the period of ten years between 1858 and 1868. Nearly every one of the acts thus alleged was flatly denied by the petitioner, and the statement of it characterised as a false and malicious fabrication. The rest he qualified or explained away. In the course of the trial, however, I have come to be of opinion that very little value is to be attached to Mr. Gordon's word. Before the hearing commenced, when called upon to produce the letters of the respondent, he manifested his entire disregard of truth by deliberately making affidavits that he had in his possession and power, only *one* letter of the respondent in any way relating to the suit, besides that which had already been produced, when the fact was that he then had in his possession—to his *own knowledge*—more than one other, I think either in his own possession or in the possession of his attorney, and actually used them on his own behalf at the trial. It is also perfectly clear that, with reference to the very first transaction he attempted to explain—I allude to the altercation with and violence towards his wife which occurred at Umballa—he gave an utterly untrue account. I feel it utterly impossible not to believe Mr. Wood's version of what there took place, and from that I have no doubt that, on that occasion, he did strike the respondent with a horsewhip, and did otherwise behave violently towards her without any kind of justification. The petitioner does not pretend that he was at the time under the influence of liquor, or for any reason incapable of knowing what he was about. I can only attribute his present story to be a wilful preversion of the real facts.

The date of this event appears to have been as early as 1858. And ever since that period, according to Mr. Gordon's own admission, his conduct towards his wife has been at times very gross. He commences by stating to his own counsel, that he and his wife lived on "very good terms but they had occasionally *squabbles* and *rows*:" he does not recollect that he ever knocked her down!

Again, he remembered that, in 1862, he had a *good row* with his wife on board the Puttialah at Garden Reach. It lasted half an hour; but "he only struck his wife twice;" he struck her with his hand. He would not swear that there were not two rows on that day—one in the afternoon and one in the evening. And he admitted that what then happened was so serious that the officers of the company in whose service he was forbade Mrs. Gordon from remaining on board. Mr. Gordon gives no sort of excuse for, or explanation of, his conduct on this occasion.

It is further proved, I think beyond all dispute, that in 1864 he inflicted a most serious injury upon his wife during the time when they were residing in Elliot's Road; and that she was obliged in the night hours to seek refuge from his violence in the house of a neighbour. The evidence of Dr. Woodford and Captain Butterwick places this beyond all doubt. I think it is clear that this outrage was committed at the time when Mr. Gordon was in a fit of drunkenness, and his statement that he did not know—did not remember the details of the occurrence—is probably correct. After this period his conduct became so bad that Mr. Anley an attorney of this court, on behalf of Mrs. Gordon wrote him a letter, calling him to account for it; and he (Mr. Gordon) will not undertake to swear that the purport of that letter was not to demand a separation on the ground of cruelty to his wife. The letter itself is not forthcoming, because, as Mr. Gordon says, he destroyed it several years ago. Mr. Gordon did not say that there were substantial materials on which Mr. Anley could base the charge of cruelty which he made, and he offered no explanation of the circumstances under which the letter came to him. Again, somewhat later, we have Messrs. Rogers and Remfry writing to him on behalf of Mrs. Gordon in the same strain, in a letter dated 11th April 1866, in which specific charges were made against the husband, and which one would certainly expect would have been at once met by an indignant denial if the representations made in it had not been substantially correct. Yet it does not appear that Mr. Gordon in any way manifested surprise at such a communication. It does not seem that he took any steps whatever to clear himself from these charges, and I cannot say I have the least doubt that these charges were not put forward gratuitously and without good foundation.

Mr. Gordon admits that by this time a fondness for liquor was growing on him, and on this account, in the year 1866, he took the temperance pledge. Apparently this step was followed by amendment of his behaviour to his wife, and no doubt Mrs. Gordon in June 1867, wrote to him letters full of affectionate expressions and of love towards, and confidence in, her husband. These are the letters relied upon by the petitioner to show that his wife had at that time condoned all his previous misconduct. I think that they amount to proof of such condonation, but I have already said that the condonation *quâ* condonation is not matter of considerable import in regard to the issue which I am now considering. These letters, however, of kindness and affection would be important if they tended to lead to the conclusion that the husband's previous acts of misconduct towards his wife were insignificant in character and readily forgiven by her; but these letters do not produce that impression in my mind. They do not cause me to look upon the previous acts of the petitioner in any different light from that in which his own evidence has placed them. And it is not unimportant in judging of the proper force of these letters, to remember that they were written just at that period, that crisis in a married woman's life, when she most naturally more than at another time feels herself drawn close to and dependant upon her husband. After these letters were written, however, Messrs. Rogers and Remfry were again applied to by Mrs. Gordon, and wrote two letters on her behalf to her husband in November and December 1867, claiming separation from him on the ground of his constant cruelty towards her. And I think, although the husband does not speak definitely on this point, that previously to these letters of Messrs. Rogers and Remfry, and subsequently to Mrs. Gordon's letters of June, there must have occurred acts of violence on his part towards his wife at Chandernagore, such as to cause her to go to the convent for refuge. Certainly there can be no doubt that at that time he was put in the lock-up at Chandernagore, in consequence of his behaviour at the house of Mrs. Gordon's mother. The letter of Mr. Rogers of the 3rd December 1867 expressly refers to the outrage which had caused Mrs. Gordon to take refuge in the convent, and he himself, with regard to the other matters said, although he was so drunk that he did not know what was the cause of his being taken to the lock-up, his wife and her mother had explained to him that this was in consequence of his violent behaviour towards them. Mr. Gordon does not venture to swear that these accusations are untrue. It is quite clear, I think, that these letters of Mr. Rogers could not have been sent to carry out any sinister purpose. According to Mr. Gordon's own story they led to nothing but reconciliation; and it is not suggested there could have been any concealed end in view in causing them to have been written. It appears to me that even if condonation was to have the effect for which the petitioner's counsel contended, the condonation was in fact obliterated by the behaviour of Mr. Gordon subsequently to June 1867. Even so late as March 1868, according to Mrs. Gordon's account, which is partly supported by the admission of her husband, he was again guilty of violent conduct at Chandernagore.

Finally, we have the two letters written by him on the 4th and 6th April 1868. He writes these from Calcutta to his wife at Chandernagore. The letter of 4th April runs thus:—

Mullick's Ghaut, 4th April 1869.

Mrs. E. W. Gordon,

Dear Madam,—Relative to your letter of the 1st instant, and upon mature deliberation, I find it about the best thing that could have happened to me that you have left my protection. My mind was quite settled down and I have really been very happy for the last few days. I am now resolved to serve my Heavenly Father and educate my children for his service. As a first step to this I have taken the pledge to-day, and now beg of you, if you have any sense of womanly delicacy or feeling, to send my children down to me, and spare them the disgrace of living the life of infamy that you are claiming.

I have already bespoken a school for my two girls where they will be received as soon as you will let them go; please do not harden your heart against them as you have done against me; your own soul is sufficient to lose without dragging these poor helpless beings down to hell, for they will in a very short time be able to understand and to know of their mother's frailties.

I also beg to inform you that I am resolved never to contribute one pice towards their support while they are under your mother's detestable roof.

I also beg to inform you that if they are not all on board by 10 o'clock on Monday, I shall take measures to enforce my demand by law, having already taken legal advice on the subject.

I beg to subscribe myself, dear madam, your obedient servant, Carey W. Gordon.

The letter of the 6th April is as follows:—

Mrs. E. W. Gordon. 6th April, 1868.

Dear Madam,—I send Jumon up to bring away some things that I require. Please let me have them.

Insurance Policy.
1 Pillow.
2 Pillow Cases.
My new Ruzie.

One of the red blankets, and both the canvas easy chairs, and if you have not sent the girl down you can do so by him. In my letter of the 4th I mentioned that I had taken the pledge. Jumon has seen the card, so you see I hope to be happy and comfortable. I spent a pleasant day yesterday. Went to chapel twice. I hope Ellen that you may be happy in your choice, and the man who now enjoys you as a wife, and I hope he will not desert you when he is tired of you.

James you can keep for the present; when he is older I shall claim him.

I curse your mother from my heart for having seduced you away from me. May all the devils in hell surround her death bed and carry her into eternal torments.

I beg to subscribe myself your most obedient humble servant, Carey W. Gordon.

These letters were written at a time when, according to his own statement, he had no real cause of complaint against his wife; only a vulgar rumour had reached him, he did not say how, that she had been unfaithful to him; a tale of a man having been seen getting over the wall, which he acknowledged that he did not believe. Anything more brutal and cruel than these letters, closing with fearful imprecations against his wife's mother I never read. This is perhaps a fitting scene to close the drama of their married life such as they have themselves displayed it before the court. I, arriving at the facts which I have mentioned, have had regard solely to the testimony of the husband, of disinterested witnesses, and to letters which cannot deceive. If I had taken into consideration also the evidence of the wife the picture would have been very much blacker than I have painted it. But I think it fair to the husband to say that the wife has shown herself such before the court that even less reliance can be placed on her testimony than on that of the petitioner. Possibly her behaviour during his married life may in some degree stand excused by reason of the conduct of her husband towards her. I am speaking of the time antecedent to the date when she left him in 1868. But since that period, no doubt, there has been on her part that dissimulation towards him—that dishonesty of conduct, which must deprive her charges against her husband of any firm foundation, so far as they are unsupported by independent testimony; and she did not hesitate when she came into court to commit most deliberate perjury in the answers which she gave denying the authorship of two unmistakable letters of hers. But this worthlessness of the wife does not weaken my belief as to the gross misconduct and cruelty of the husband. I think he has for years past, up to the date almost of the very day on which his wife left him, been guilty of cruel and unmanly conduct. Oftentimes, no doubt, it has been intoxication and habits of intemperance which have led to the unfortunate conflict between the petitioner and his wife. Still, in more than one instance, if I am to believe his own account, his behaviour must have been cowardly and unmanly in his sober moments, when there was nothing to prevent his having proper control over his passion. I think the respondent has made out a very substantial case of cruelty against her husband. Now the relief afforded by the Divorce Court is only given to those who appear on the whole to have fairly and honestly endeavoured to perform their part in the matrimonial contract. The decree of the court is given for dissolution of marriage without any purpose of punishing the offender, solely to relieve one who is apparently blameless from an undeserved burthen. If this were generally known perhaps much waste of this court's valuable time would be avoided, and the public spared the publication caused by revelation of details such as have been made in this case.

I feel it my duty in the view I have taken of Mr. Gordon's conduct to refuse him the relief which he asks. If cruelty which has once been affected by condonation is ever to invoke the discretion which the court possesses under Section XIV. of the Divorce Act, it appears to me that the present suit furnishes an occasion for such exercise. Long years of conduct like that of Mr. Gordon was enough to drive any woman to desperation, and it convincingly shows me that the petitioner is unworthy of the interposition of the court in his favour. Accordingly I dismiss the petition.

Great Fire in Devonshire.—On Aug. 27 the village of Chawleigh was the scene of a most serious conflagration. Chawleigh is situated near Egg'sford, North Devon, and the fire was caused by some children playing with lucifers. Nearly the whole of the houses being thatched with moss, which, through the recent long heat, was unusually dry, the conflagration soon spread from the one in which it commenced to the adjacent houses. To add to the disastrous nature of the calamity, no water was procurable, and in the space of a very short period half the entire village was burned to the ground, and no fewer than 150 persons rendered houseless, the whole of their property being lost. The inhabitants are described as being utterly panic-stricken.

Rich in Pence.—The Holy Father is said to have derived from the Peter-penny from 1860 to the present year the large sum of 80,000,000f., which gives an average of 10,000,000f. a year. The Pontifical Treasury will immediately receive from the Italian Government 7,500,000f. on account of the Pontifical debt, this amount having been brought to Rome in gold by an Italian functionary, and lodged at the French embassy. The arrival of such a supply has produced a good effect on Pontifical consolidés, and also on Roman bank-notes, which had become seriously depreciated. The impression has been heightened by the investment of 860,000f. in consolidés by the Roman Mont de Piété, and the whole result is a rise of 7½ in consolidés. The Pope is in the best of health. Every day he takes long walks, and last week he went so far as the cloister of St. Alexis, on Mont Aventine, and then out of Porta Pia.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NATIVE FEMALE PASSENGERS BY RAIL.

The following from the *Indian Daily News* reads altogether like a joke:—

"It is said that the proposal to construct special carriages for native females on the East India Railway has been approved of by the Viceroy. The carriages will be reserved for respectable native women, and are to be "first-class, but with lower fares than those of the ordinary first-class vehicles. It has also been recommended that there should be a European female guard and a European female ticket collector for the passengers by these carriages. Also that the railway company should see that every station is supplied with a sufficient number of palkees and bearers to convey these ladies on their arrival to their final destinations. An extra quarter of an hour may, it is also said, be allowed to the trains to which the carriages may be attached, both at the starting and halting stations. At the starting stations it would be the duty of the European female guard to see that the passengers are well accommodated, their male relatives (if any) being provided for in adjoining tones (?).

"We might suggest that a supply of Ganges water be kept at each station for the benefit of the ladies, as well as milk and water for their babies, and hubble-bubbles for their husbands!"

LIABILITY OF HOTEL-KEEPERS FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.

Appended is the decision of Justices Pearson and Turner at the High Court of Judicature, of N. W. P., sitting at Allahabad, on the reference from the Small Cause Court Judge, Allahabad, in the case of Airey vs. Constantine:—

We are asked whether the English Common Law regulating the relation of inn-keepers and guests is applicable to the Mofussil in India, and whether the Innkeeper's Act of 1863 is applicable to India?

We are of opinion that neither the Common Law nor the statute mentioned in the question are in force in the North Western Provinces of India.

Both the parties to the suit in the Small Cause Court are, we understand, foreigners, and the alleged cause of action arose at Allahabad. Now, whatever may be the rule governing like cases within the limits of the presidency towns, we are aware of no authority for holding that the English Common Law furnishes the rules of decision here. The courts here are, we conceive, in such matters without the guidance of any positive law beyond this that the decision should be such as is in accordance with justice, equity, and good conscience.

The English statute limiting the Inn-keeper's liability has no operation in India. The Judge of the Small Cause Court may be informed accordingly.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

An increase to the salaries of Government pleaders in district courts has at last been sanctioned.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 18.

Lieutenant Carter, Deputy Paymaster of the Umballa Circle, has been appointed to compile the Military Pay Code, and has been requested to come down to the presidency at once. The compilation of the Code was commenced by Colonel Becher in 1861. He was, however, transferred to some other appointment a few months ago, and the work still remains incomplete. A large amount of public money has been expended on the compilation during the past eight years.—*Ibid.*

A man named Andrew Clark, able seaman on the River Clyde, jumped overboard, and drowned himself yesterday morning at 8 A.M., just as the ship was moving out of moorings. She was bound to New York. From enquiries made by Inspector W. Jones, it appears that the man had been in a disturbed state of mind for some time, on account of hearing that his sweetheart in Liverpool was married to another man.—*Englishman*, Sept. 18.

We understand that the Government of India has at last decided in favour of the Floating Bridge scheme for the Hooghly, and that the Bengal Government has been directed to consider and report in what manner such a bridge can best be executed and managed. Even this sanction is of course subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and a further delay is thereby ensured for a project, which has been already upwards of two years under consideration, has been reported upon by committees and engineers, and which, if carried into effect, would cause the saving of upwards of three hundred lives annually.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

His Excellency the Governor left Madras yesterday evening at 7 o'clock for Bangalore by special train. —*Madras Times*, Sept. 16.

The Government have sanctioned the acceptance of the offer of Mr. Kelsall, Acting Head Assistant Collector, to compile the manual of the Bellary District. Mr. Kelsall has been six years in the country, four and a half of which he has passed in the Bellary District.—*Madras Mail*, Sept. 15.

The local Government deem it unnecessary to review the report of the Sanitary Commissioner on the vital statistics of Madras for the second quarter of the current year, it being therein admitted that the statistics given are based on data that cannot be relied on, owing to the unsatisfactory working of the newly introduced system of registration of births and deaths. The Government, however, look for more accurate returns, when the requirements of Act IX. of 1867 (Madras,) so far as they relate to such registration, are better understood and complied with by the public.—*Ibid.*

On more than one occasion deaths have been entered in the mortuary returns of Bellary as having occurred from starvation. On enquiry the cause of death has proved to be, not the absence of food, but the refusal on the part of the deceased, induced by illness, to partake of nourishment offered to him. No death from starvation should be recorded unless a person dies from want of food which he would gladly consume if he could get it, but which he is unable to procure. Such a case the Collector remarks in a notification should never occur, as by the orders of Government dated 28th October last the magistrates of all grades are directed to make arrangements for the temporary relief of all helpless travellers and *bona fide* paupers.—*Ibid.*

NORTHERN INDIA.

The Government of India has authorized the grant of an allowance for dearness of provisions to all Government servants in the Ajmere and Mhairwarra districts in the North-Western Provinces.—*Indian Daily News*, Sept. 18.

We hear from Rawul Pindee that a private of H M.'s 1-6th Regiment stationed there, recently committed suicide by stabbing himself in the jugular vein while undergoing treatment in hospital.—*Delhi Gazette*, Sept. 18.

An European district court-martial assembled, at Agra, on Friday, the 10th instant. Gunner Thomas Flynn, H-8 R. A., was arraigned for sleeping on his post when sentry over H-8 R. A. quarter-guard at Agra between the hours of ½ past 12 and ½ past 1 o'clock A.M. on the 31st August last. The court found the prisoner guilty of the charge and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days. The sentence has been confirmed by Brigadier General Stannus, Commanding the Division.—*Ibid.*

A most daring robbery on the high road has been reported to us. A European gentleman was walking on the public road beyond the railway station when he was accosted by two men, and asked what was the time. He took out his watch and informed them when suddenly one of the ruffians held him, while the other coolly relieved him of both watch and guard. Both the robbers immediately took to their heels, and we have not heard that there has been one word about them since.—*Lucknow Times.*

Umritsur can now produce a clean bill of health in regard to cholera. Not a single fatal case occurred on Saturday, the 11th, or on Sunday, the 12th instant, and the deaths from fever and other causes are also rapidly declining.—*Ibid.*

BANGALORE.

Next Sunday the inhabitants of Bangalore will have an opportunity of witnessing an Episcopal Ordination which is to take place at Trinity Church. It is the first ordination of the kind which has been held here. There are nine candidates for priests' orders and two for deacons.—*Bangalore Herald*, Sept. 16.

We are sorry to hear that there are upwards of half a dozen cases of typhoid fever of a bad type among the men of the Royal Horse Artillery. Our informant is of opinion that there is some sort of malarious influence at work in the locality.—*Ibid.*

SIND.

A Sukkur correspondent informs us that the preliminary enquiry into Mr. Barron's case is to come on for hearing before Mr. Bolton, Deputy Magistrate at Jacobabad, on the 25th instant; and that summonses have been issued to several parties as witnesses in the case, among whom one of the managers of our local banks have been summoned to produce Mr. Barron's accounts with it.—*Sindian*, Sept. 15.

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ENGLISH PAPERS TO AUGUST 28.

(VIA BRINDISI.)

FORMOSA.

(*Saturday Review*, Aug. 28.)

If Cambridge men have ever been betrayed into unbecoming lamentation over the successive defeats of their University upon the river, they may derive consolation from observing that, if their crew had been victorious, they might have been degraded into the heroes of a sensational drama by Mr. Dion Boucicault. Many and various opinions have been expressed upon the play which is now being performed at Drury Lane. Our own feelings after witnessing it, are indignation at the base use to which an ancient and illustrious University has been brought, and surprise at the stupidity of the audience which can find pleasure in a grossly impossible caricature. We do not for the moment concern ourselves with the more serious question which has been raised as to the morality of Mr. Boucicault's composition, but we rather desire to express the wonder which we feel at the popularity of a piece which we have ourselves contemplated with mingled disgust and weariness. Indeed, we should have yielded to the overpowering might of boredom, and gone to sleep, if we had not been kept awake by a faint curiosity to know whether in the lowest deep of degradation there might not be a lower deep into which it might please the dramatist to plunge the noble name of Oxford. We can only express our estimate of Mr. Dion Boucicault and his confederates by telling a short story of what happened to a vulgar, pretentious Londoner who had found his way to Oxford during the boat-races. It pleased this person to betake himself to the river-side, and he was rushing along the bank watching the struggle for a "bump," and shouting offers to lay odds on one of the contending boats. An undergraduate who heard him remarked, in the simplicity of his heart, "Halloo! here's a cad offering to bet two to one on Oriel." The undergraduate's astonishment that a "cad" should interest himself in the boat-races of his University has been equalled by our own to find Mr. Boucicault writing a play upon the same subject, and Mr. Chatterton producing it on the boards. The parallel may be continued by observing that Mr. Boucicault knows as much of the characters of Oxford men as the "cad" did of rowing. We do not of course blame the author because his stage Oxonians are not in look or manner at all like real undergraduates, for we know that the most difficult task for an ordinary English actor is to be a gentleman, and we are not surprised to observe that Mr. Tom Burroughs and his crew only want dirks to be complete as midshipmen for a minor theatre. We acquiesce in the boating-dress of Mr. Burroughs and his companions, and even in their appearing in it upon the streets of London when they ought to be in bed at Putney, and we only venture to express the hope that Mr. Boucicault will so far respect the laws of national hospitality as not to introduce any members of the Harvard Boat-Club into the mob which rescues the Oxford stroke oar from a sponging-house. It is not, when we come to think of it, at all more improbable than the rest of the story, that a few Harvard men should have come over to see the race; and of course, if they had, they would be likely to find themselves about five o'clock in the morning, in full boating toggery, somewhere near Chancery Lane, and their colours would contrast agreeably with the dark and light blue of the other assailants of the sponging-house. But do not let the manager of Drury Lane give any play in this matter to his imagination. The Americans are an irritable people, and if they saw their countrymen translated by Mr. Boucicault they might behave like the "old Goliaths" of the naval story who witnessed at a theatre what they considered an unworthy representation of the British fleet in the battle of the Nile. We give Mr. Boucicault Oxford and we give him Cambridge, observing thankfully that while Oxford both walks and talks, Cambridge has to walk only, or rather to skip in a light airy way, which we should say is as unlike as possible to the ordinary motion of a boat's crew when they come ashore. But we desire to reserve Harvard, as we hold it to be a settled point of international law that friendly foreigners are not to be made to look like fools without their own consent. We would, however, suggest to Mr. Boucicault that the London, and other Rowing Clubs of the Thames, might take part in the rescue of the Oxford stroke without liability to the imputation of a breach of training rules. We gather, from the conversation on the stage, that a great sensation has been created in the Haymarket by the news of the captivity of Tom Burroughs; and it would not therefore be any violent stretch of probability to suppose that representative crews from all the London Clubs had come to the Haymarket on a March night, in light jackets and flannel trousers, to discuss at the flash houses the impending danger to the match, and had resolved to move in a body on the sponging-house where Tom lies in durance. We wonder that Mr. Boucicault missed the magnificent opportunity for claptrap which would have been afforded by a speech by the Cambridge captain to his crew exhorting them to join the movement for the release of the Oxford stroke. The most noble and generous sentiments might have been uttered in the most exalted language, nor would their effect upon the galleries have been in the least impaired by the cynical remark that Tom Burroughs, after the life he had been leading, would have been about as useful in the Oxford boat as Mr. Boucicault himself. A harsh critic might suggest that the zeal of Cambridge in the rescue was due to her fear that if Tom remained in prison his oar might be taken by what Mr. Boucicault calls "a freshman;" but a sympathetic audience would disregard such petty cavilling, and would respond to the Cambridge captain's speech by thunders of applause.

A dramatic author says, in the pages of Mr. Dickens, that fame consists in being dramatized by him. An Oxford boat's crew would perhaps say that infamy consists in being dramatized by Mr. Boucicault. They cannot of course prevent the appearance on the boards of Drury Lane of an absurd travesty of themselves, any more than they can hinder a carriage-load of strumpets from flaunting their colours at a boat-race. Mr. Boucicault's art resembles that which clapped an ass's head on the weaver Bottom, and we can only say to Oxford under the treatment of this magician, "Thou art translated indeed" into a compound of stupidity and brutality wholly alien to thy former self. We might at least have expected a few gleams of wit to enliven the wickedness of Tom Burroughs, but a duller dog never trod the stage. There is perhaps a certain propriety in Tom's wearing in "his chambers in the Albany" a gorgeous green-trimmed jacket, because the experience of tailors proves that some undergraduates will buy and wear garments of the most hideous patterns that ever the depraved imagination of a designer fancied, and Tom is made of the softest clay that ever was manipulated by the potter's hand. We hardly know what conception the actor of this part may have formed of it, but his face usually wears a highly appropriate expression of resignation to its absurdity. It happens, unfortunately, that this peace propagates the same delusion that some American newspapers have adopted as to a supposed influence exercised on University boat-races by the blackguards who infest the Turf. The imputation which was indignantly repelled when it came from strangers is allowed, and even applauded, when it originates amongst ourselves. If an American suggests that foul play is possible in a boat-race, we can no longer give the answer which we could have given before the production of this drama; and on this account we protest against it as a gross and reckless libel on the Universities. There are innumerable minor blemishes which move laughter rather than anger. Active as well as retired prizefighters have been great favourites with undergraduates in former times, but they were not employed to teach an art of which they were wholly ignorant, but one by which they had gained celebrity. To make Sam Boker "coach" of the Oxford boat is as ridiculous as to make Tom Burroughs its stroke. Indeed the only parts of the play which are natural without being utterly commonplace are those where Bob Sanders, the released convict, comes upon the stage. Of course, if people care to see Mrs. Boker cutting bread and butter in an attic, they will like this piece; but for ourselves we have had enough of Mr. Boucicault's domestic drama, and we do not care for his scenes in attics, either with bread and butter or without. In an early scene the Oxford crew sit astride on a long bench, and make-believe at rowing either as part of their training or in that exuberance of spirit which causes them to jump over the chairs and tables. Whether the author means this for business or pleasure the result is equally absurd, but we suppose that the men and women or children who are pleased with sham boats and men in the last act, must be pleased also when the men are real and only the boat is sham in the first act. Mr. Boucicault understands so well the value of the real-pump-and-tub business in a play, that it is a mercy that we do not get a pair of old boats from Salters' or Searles' yard for the actual race. The artist who brought a real fire-engine on the stage might have been expected to consider it due to his own reputation to produce on this occasion a genuine river.

All readers of newspapers know that Mr. and Mrs. Boker have a daughter, who, out of the wealth which, as Mr. Carlyle would say, she has "amassed by loving," maintains her parents in a dwelling which elegantly combines the character of a beer-house and a cottage *ornée*, and supplies them with ready money, silver snuff-boxes, and other comforts and conveniences. We do not in the least question that the dark-haired girl who serves beer on the river-bank might be transformed into a golden-haired lady who drives ponies in Hyde Park. But whether she could be transformed back again may be more doubtful. There is a proverb about the leopard changing his spots, which seems to us doubly applicable to her case. However, we are to suppose that Miss Boker has returned to the parental roof in Oxfordshire after the fatigues of universal admiration during the London season, and has removed the yellow dye from her hair as easily as she has banished all thoughts of impropriety from her heart. It need not be said that she comes out tremendously strong in the line of a repentant sinner; and as both her father and mother have in their various ways a moral tone, their cottage by the river may be described as replete at once with modern luxuries and old-fashioned virtue. We would venture to submit for Mr. Boucicault's consideration, that as he has Mr., Mrs., and Miss Boker, besides other characters, to constitute a moral battery of almost unrivalled power, he might so far indulge the humour of old members of the Universities as to abstain from putting what he means for elevated sentiments into the mouth of the coxswain of the Oxford boat. We do not so much mind Lord Eden taking sparring lessons in a dark blue jacket, in the hope of "being made a man of," but when he comes to exhorting his crew to keep faith with the public who have laid their money on them, we feel as if we had committed an act of imprudence in venturing into the theatre without a small bottle of brandy for our private use. Lord Eden's proficiency in sparring may not be satisfactory to Mr. Boker, but he gave us, metaphorically speaking, more than one knock-down blow, and if his "appeal to Tom on behalf of the crew" had not ended when it did, we certainly should have failed to come up to time. The odds had been 6 to 4 on Oxford, but when it became known at the betting-houses that the Oxford stroke had—to put it pleasantly—gone out of training, Cambridge became the favourite until Lord Eden awoke Tom Burroughs to a sense of what Oxford owed to herself and to her backers. At this point of the dialogue we feel a slight faintness and tendency to nausea, which may be due perhaps to the closeness of the house, and perhaps to the grandeur of the sentiments.

It is fortunate that Mr. Boucicault is able to persuade himself that he is serving the cause of morality by exposing aristocratic vice. He seems to think that people find fault with his play because they suffer by its censure. But our present complaint is wholly different. It is simply that the play is dull. Mr. Chatterton, the manager of Drury Lane, leaves the moral argument to the author, and contents himself with the indisputable assertion that the play fills his house. A play that fills Drury Lane Theatre on a hot evening in August is undeniably popular with various classes of society, and although we may think the public taste depraved, we must either show the way to something better or be content with what Mr. Boucicault can do for us. Mr. Chatterton mentions that the people who crowd to see *Formosa* would not come to him when he played Shakspeare. We should think it strange if they did, for we are certain that people who understand and enjoy Shakspeare could not tolerate *Formosa*. It would be ridiculous to suppose that Shakspeare can be played for ever, and there seems no escape from the melancholy conclusion that we must accept Mr. Boucicault as a substitute. A general survey of the London stage shows that the talent for dramatic writing is almost extinct among us. We do not deny that *Formosa* has some merit; nor should we so bitterly resent the degradation of Oxford if the evil work were not done by a clever hand. It may have been by a slip of the pen that Mr. Boucicault has made one of his characters speak of the boat-race being "run." But it was an error congenial to his mind, which seems unable to conceive that gentlemen can amuse themselves without assistance from the scoundrels and profligates who throng the Haymarket at midnight. There is good in boat-racing as it exists at Oxford, although perhaps it may be too dearly bought. But in boat-racing as represented by Mr. Boucicault the good vanishes, and is replaced by deadly evil. The strength of Mr. Burroughs would last as long as the virtue of Miss Boker. We do not charge the author with intentional immorality, but, on the contrary, we give him credit for supposing himself to be highly moral. The "cad" who offered to back Oriel in a college race doubtless thought himself a gentleman. The part of Mr. Boucicault's work which concerns *Formosa* is tedious. The part which has reference to the boat-race inspires us with unmitigated disgust. A letter of Mr. Boucicault's in the *Times* claims for the writer of it the character of a moral teacher, on the ground that "proprieties and delicate sentiments are engendered" by the knowledge of wrong which his play imparts. A letter of Mr. Chatterton's, in the same journal, claims for this play the character of "an intellectual entertainment." It is difficult to decide which of these pretensions is the more grotesque. But let it suffice for author and manager to state that the drama pays. We should be equally sorry to entrust Mr. Boucicault with the moral education of our daughters or with the physical training of our sons, and we should expect as much purity in the one as vigour in the other. Mr. Boucicault's notion of "condition" must appear to rowing men peculiar, and perhaps he has also a special view of what is meant by virtue. We should be sorry to engage him either to "coach" a boat's crew or to lecture to a class of school-girls.

THE BURLINGAME BUBBLE.

(*Spectator*, August 28.)

The Burlingame bubble would seem to have burst. It is just thirteen months since the Chinese Mission, nominally headed by Mr. Burlingame, but really controlled, we imagine, by "Chin Tajen and Sun Tajen, Ministers with consulting and advisory powers," was entertained in New York, and since we endeavoured to show that its despatch was in vulgar English a "dodge," intended to impose a fallacy upon the world. The Chinese were just then in one of their periodic fits of sulkiness with the foreigners, fits which have, we are bound to acknowledge, very considerable justification. They wanted to get rid of the treaties, to be able to treat Europeans in China as subjects, to remedy a genuine grievance, the right claimed by Europeans under certain circumstances of breaking their custom-house rules, and generally to be treated with more consideration. Finding it impossible to obtain these wishes by force, half awaking, indeed, to the fact that Europe was too strong for them, they hit on, or were advised to adopt, a very astute device, which they calculated would greatly impress the European powers. They would make it appear that the newest and strongest of all the powers was decidedly opposed to the European pressure exercised upon Pekin, so opposed as to be willing to remonstrate as against a grievance. They selected, therefore, an American diplomatist of some ability and much experience as their nominal envoy, placing, of course, two trusted Chinese by his side to observe his proceedings, and sent him first of all to America, to make a special treaty with the United States. The object of this treaty, as shortly described in speeches, was to "throw open China" to Americans, provided they took the initiative in waiving the special privileges accorded to Europeans. They were, in fact, to give up the "capitulations," as we call them in Turkey, or right to claim justice from their own Consuls, and to be allowed to make railways and telegraphs and "lines" for internal navigation in return. The men of the Eastern States were exceedingly amused and a little impressed with the Mission, and they are besides penetrated with the perfectly just idea that there is a special relation between the Union and China arising out of geographical and other circumstances, which may hereafter produce very great results. They, therefore, gave Mr. Burlingame a "splendid reception," said many very pleasant and a few very ridiculous things in his honour, urged the Senate to accept the new treaty, and generally showed the disposition which they themselves describe as "friendly." The treaty was accepted, there were grand messages sent to China, there was much writing about the natural relations of California to her "next-door neighbours," and Mr. Burlingame went his way to Europe rejoicing, for his grand end had been attained. This end was not to make this or that treaty, but to create throughout Europe an impression that America had assumed a special position towards China, that the Union intended to protect the Government of Pekin, in the sort of way in which it protects Spanish-America, and that the Cabinets in urging their claims on the Regent Kung ran the risk of offending American susceptibilities. The Foreign Secretaries of Europe, however, who did not quite like this violation of the tradition that international law does not prevail east of Suez, and did not see their way to admitting China into the "comity of nations," were very cool about new treaties, were inclined to think, indeed, that old treaties had better be more carefully observed before new ones were signed, and pooh-poohed Mr. Burlingame rather decidedly. He was treated, of course, with all the respect due to his character, and in Paris especially his Chinese *confrères* were received as well as visitors with plenty of money, sufficient rank, and no particular prejudices about anything are pretty sure to be. Mr. Burlingame was very happy, and lived with a splendour worthy of his mission, and devised, it is said, many very gigantic and a few very sensible plans for developing the resources of the Empire, to its profit, and that of barbarians with money to invest at interest. The Mission, however, did not get on very fast. No Court conceded anything to it except courtesy and a fair hearing; there was no readiness to give up the capitulations, and great indisposition to confuse the politics of the United States with those of the two middle-aged ladies who, with Prince Kung, direct the foreign policy of China. The new treaties hung fire, but still there was the one concluded with Washington, and that of itself was a *coup* which, in Mr. Burlingame's eyes, quite justified all the expense attendant on Mr. Burlingame's mission, however considerable it might have been.

Meanwhile, the Washington Treaty got back to Pekin to be ratified, and was received there with a somewhat unexpected amount of opposition. Perhaps Mr. Burlingame, in the generosity of his nature, had over-estimated the liberalism of his friends in Pekin, as he once over-estimated the political prospects of General Fremont, whom he described in a speech in Paris as "waving the banner of our common country from the peaks of the Rocky Mountains in the face of the rising sun;" perhaps the Chinese Cabinet were not quite satisfied with the effect of their diplomacy in relieving them of their foreign incubus; or perhaps they were attacked with one of those fits of ultra-Conservatism which affect them whenever they think they see signs that the European pressure is becoming relaxed. Anyhow, they discussed and discussed, and in the course of the discussions it came out, to the intense amusement of all the "Sinologues"—the people who know Chinese, and think, therefore, that they only can by possibility know China—that the regency had not given Mr. Burlingame credentials to treat with Washington on equal terms, but had authorized him to visit certain tributary peoples and make arrangements between them and their Suzerain in Pekin. The incident, if true, is very characteristic alike of the Chinese, who even while drawing up their envoy's credentials were imposing on him, and on the powers to whom they accredited him, and of Mr. Burlingame, who, of course, had not an idea what his credentials contained, but it is of no other moment. The Chinese could have accepted the treaty if they liked, but they did not like, and at last they threw over their own Ambassador—just as they threw over Captain Osborn and Mr. Lay—and refused to ratify the agreement formulizing their own proposals. At the same time, the American Minister in Pekin, Mr. Ross Browne, having made himself acquainted with affairs, announced himself pleased with the refusal, declared the capitulations necessary, and stated, as the telegrams say, that "British policy," by which he means the policy of abstinence from force, had failed. Both Washington and Pekin therefore repudiate the policy which was to have "commenced a new era in the intercourse between China and the world," the astute device for making everybody think that Prince Kung and Mr. Seward were in perfect accord has failed, the bubble has exploded, and Mr. Burlingame is "planted there" in Paris, a Chinese envoy whose treaties China will not ratify, an outside American diplomatist whose policy is pronounced by the insiders to be all wrong. There is no special alliance between Washington and Pekin, there is no special amity even; above all, there is no Protectorate, and Chinese affairs are to be treated as if Fenians could not menace raids on Montreal, and as if Mr. Clay were not dear to the soul of the Russian Czar.

The result is not pleasant to us only because it fulfils our predictions, but because any other would have been productive of infinite mischief. Falsehood never makes a good basis for negotiation, and the assertion that China ought to be admitted into "the comity of nations" involved a falsehood. Nobody recognizes more fully than ourselves that China is in many respects a civilized empire; that it has, for instance, a regular and extremely powerful Government, which is obeyed much more readily than it suits all foreigners to acknowledge; that we ought therefore to deal with the Emperor, and not with his satraps; and that to take redress by force from the Mandarins before we have asked for it from the Court is most unjust and oppressive. But the existence of a regular government is not all that is needful to peaceful negotiation on a footing of equality. A Government must be prepared, if it asks for the protection of international law, to observe international obligations, to keep its treaties for example, to listen to complaints, to grant redress for injuries, to abstain carefully from insult, and even from disrespect. The Chinese Monarchy is not yet prepared to do any of these things, not ready to act frankly when provoked or honestly when complaining, and Europe is therefore driven to maintain for a time the principle it has hitherto maintained in all its Asiatic and African dealings, and indeed in all dealings with minor European Powers, namely, that the six Powers, as guardians of the peace of the world, and charged with its police, are bound to do justice, but are their own interpreters of the code by which justice is to be carried out. Of course that position binds them to restrain their own subjects most severely, to see that the defendants whom they summon before their bar suffer no wrong, any more than the plaintiffs who appeal to them, but the position itself is one from which they cannot as yet depart. China as yet must be content to receive orders, not merely to consider requests, and our duty is to see that the orders are just, and for the benefit of China, not merely to shrink from giving them. That upon certain points Europe is unjust in its treatment of China we do not deny or even question. It is most unjust to bombard towns as we do, when we could, without bombarding, compel the central Government to give us full redress. It is most unjust to be so slack in punishing infractions of the Chinese revenue law. It is most unjust to force railways and telegraphs on a nation who do not wish for them, on the assumption that the Mandarins do not represent the people, while if the Mandarins do wrong it is upon these people that we fire. But we are bound to remedy these injustices, not to give up the power which alone enables us to remedy them, and to compel the Chinese to do their share in remedying them too. It is for us, for example, to suppress smuggling, but also it is for us to say that the Chinese must suppress the excuse for smuggling,—the transit duties which, in defiance of treaties, the Mandarins are always endeavouring to impose.

SHOOTING OVER TEN THOUSAND MILES.*

(*Spectator*, August 28.)

Captain Townshend started from England for the Far West with a brother officer and a complete hunter's equipment. He was away about five months in all, and during that time he shot buffaloes, elks, antelopes, several varieties of deer, wolves, beavers, wild turkeys, prairie hens, and many other birds which it would be tedious to enumerate. Dangers from Indians, discomforts in travel, cold, and hunger gave a further zest to his journey. We need hardly deal with his description of ordinary American life, of the Falls of Niagara, of the sights of Washington. Nor is it necessary to discuss his views about the bad effects of disestablishment as exemplified in the United States and Canada. On the hunting-grounds of the Far West he is an instructive and pleasant companion. What he tells us of his own adventures in search of game is marked by a genuine vigour and spirit. Though, fortunately for himself, he did not come in contact with the Indians, he heard many tales connected with them, and the escapes he relates are particularly striking. In his sketch of the Mormons and of Salt Lake City, Captain Townshend has been forestalled by Mr. Hepworth Dixon. There are many other points, too, in which the details given us are known to almost every reader. But what is fresh in the book is thoroughly fresh, and we cannot do better than follow Captain Townshend for a time through the thick forests and deep valleys of the Rocky Mountains, or across the wide grassy prairies, alive with antelopes and buffaloes.

Before he left New York, Captain Townshend was assured that there was no sport worth having in the Far West, and that he would certainly be scalped if he ventured into the Indian country. As to buffalo-hunting, he was told that he had only to go into a farmyard, and take a shot at the bulls and cows, in order to have all the excitement and danger of the sport, without the trouble of getting at it. The captain's encounter with a buffalo, of which we have a view in the frontispiece, is far from verifying that prediction. He tells us in the body of the work that he had wounded the buffalo in the hind-quarters, that he was gaining on it, saw blood pouring from its nose, and was about to give it a finishing shot. Suddenly it turned, lowered its head, and charged; his horse was frightened, and stood still; the buffalo caught him with its horns just under the knee-joint, and tossed him to the ground several yards off. "It then passed clean under my horse's hind-quarters, hoisting them up with its back as it passed, but not injuring the terrified animal, and fortunately not noticing me as I lay on the ground." This seems to have been Captain Townshend's most desperate adventure, although another time his party gave chase to a herd of three or four hundred buffaloes. One of the most remarkable facts related about the abundance of game on the prairies of the West is the spectacle presented on one part of the Pacific Railway. From the windows of the cars Captain Townshend saw "herds of antelopes scampering away across the plain, and wolves, disturbed in their feast on the rotting carcase of a buffalo, stealing away to the ravines." We scarcely know whether we ought to believe the stories of the antelope's tenacity of life and of the boldness of the prairie wolves. These latter, says Captain Townshend, were so hungry one night that they stole a large joint of buffalo from under the head of a sleeping soldier. Of the antelopes, he says that one almost got away from them, although not only was one of its forelegs carried away, but it had actually received a shot through the heart. Taken altogether, the sport on these prairies must have been somewhat disappointing. In many places, the game was wild, had been driven away by the Indians, was left when killed to rot in some valley, or in the depths of the forest. Captain Townshend mentioned the case of some hunters who drove a herd of twenty-seven elk into a place from whence there was no exit, and shot all but one. The carcases were left for future removal, but the hunters neglected to take out the entrails and on their return they found that the whole mass was rotten. Deep must be the rage of the Indians, Captain Townshend adds, to see this waste, and bitterly must they have cursed the white man who so wantonly destroys their means of subsistence. The provocation thus given is the cause of much of that hostility which culminates in barbarities on the one side and extermination on the other. Captain Townshend had an account of a less brutal affray than usual from the lips of the chief actor. Major North and forty of his men, while out on an excursion, were attacked by a war party of more than 100 Sioux. They took refuge in a hollow in the bluffs where they were somewhat sheltered, and they kept off their enemies by firing at them whenever they came within shot. But as night came on men and horses wanted water, and this could only be had by a retreat from the safe position. Accordingly, the major tried a last resource. He rode up several times to the brow of the hill which sheltered his party, and every time he rode up he picked off a Sioux with his rifle. This went on for some little time, and then the Sioux, finding they were getting the worst of it, withdrew to a greater distance. No sooner had they done this, than the major and his men made off in the opposite direction, carrying with them the scalps of their fallen enemies, and rejoicing that they had kept their own. The Indians have made frequent attacks on the stations of the Pacific Railroad, even tearing up the rails and plundering the trains. But they are kept in order to some extent by their superstitious fear of the telegraph posts and wires, which they consider "great medicines."

Judging from Captain Townshend's experiences, we should say there was not much to choose between the Indians and the whites who are displacing them. In some of the Western cities, at the stations springing up in advance of the Pacific Railway, at the mines between Utah and San Francisco, the tone of life is reckless to the last degree. Lynch-law is apparently the only means of keeping order. Vigilance committees hang with a promptitude which Home Secretaries might envy, and the moral of each execution is strongly enforced by a warning addressed to those who are suspected of emulating the offence of the sufferers. Yet Captain Townshend's picture of a gaming-house at the mines of Austin, in the Sierra Nevada, shows that there is a lower deep than a society of horse-thieves kept in order by Mr. Justice Lynch. "Going into one of these gaming-houses," he writes, "we found it crowded with miners playing every conceivable game—faro, vingt-et-un, poker, euker, monte, trente-et-quarante, and many others—each fellow sitting with his revolver and bowie-knife before him on the table. It was curious to see great bearded ruffians with their clothes in rags, and their faces entirely innocent of soap and water, staking large sums in silver, or twenty-dollar gold pieces, as recklessly as if they were millionaires." A little further on, at another of these mining stations, Captain Townshend saw one waiter draw a revolver on another who had chaffed him, and blood would have been shed if the owner of the tavern had not struck up his servant's arm just as he pressed the trigger. We may put by the side of this experience the story told Captain Townshend of a conjuror's treatment in another region of the West. "Wishing to perform the well-known feat of having a pistol fired at him, and then showing a bullet in his hand he gave a weapon to one of the Western boys who formed his audience, and desired him to fire at him. The man did as he was told, and of course the conjuror held up the bullet in his hands. The native of the West looked at him a moment in astonishment and disgust, and then exclaiming, 'By thunder, I never missed a man twice,' drew his own revolver from his belt, and shot the juggler through the shoulder. The unfortunate man ran for his life, and, it is needless to say, attempted no more similar exhibitions." If it is dangerous to make fun of a Westener in connection with a pistol, it is most essential that you should keep a civil tongue in your head when you talk with guides in the Adirondacks. One traveller who was out in a canoe with a guide made use of some strong language, on which the guide upset the boat in deep water, and almost drowned his companion. The sport which Captain Townshend had in this region was attended by no such drawbacks. He tells us of the mode in which deer are hunted, and which is so successful that he and his friend killed two every day. The hunter paddles to some point on the shore of a lake, hauls up his canoe, and watches the surrounding shores with a good field-glass. Meanwhile the guides go into the forest with dogs and a compass, and drive the deer down to the water. It plunges in to throw the dogs off the scent, but the hunter is ready for it, and by pulling across to the point for which it is making he cuts it off when it lands and brings it down with his rifle. A morning spent in this way would be followed by an afternoon among the partridges. Captain Townshend tells us, with some glee, of the stupidity of these birds. A covey of them will fly into a tree and perch there calmly till the whole are killed, which may be done easily by taking the lowest birds first and the rest in order.

The guns, the accoutrements, and all the further requirements for this and the other kinds of sport are rather too shortly described in Captain Townshend's volume. All who are curious on the subject must be referred to the fountain-head, but we hope we have done enough to give a taste of its quality.

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* *Ten Thousand Miles of Travel, Sport, and Adventure.* By F. Trench Townshend, B.A., Captain 2nd Life Guards. London: Hurst and Blackett. 1869.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that a young woman has died in that town from a leprous disease communicated by the chignon she wore, which is supposed to have contained some of the hair supplied from the cemeteries and hospitals of the East. "If such a catastrophe," it is pathetically observed, "does not dissuade ladies from wearing false hair, we give up anti-chignon crusades as useless."

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The current rates of Exchange are :—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/16d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th August 1869.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

—Our present rates of Exchange are as follows :—

On London at 6 months' sight on (City Bank)		1/11 5/8 d.	per Re.
Do. 3 do.	do.	1/11 7/16d.	do.
Do. 1 do.	do.	1/11 5/16d.	do.
Do. Demand (on Head Office)		1/11¼d.	do.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits as follows :—

Repayable in one sum at 6 months notice......4 per cent.
Do. do. 9 do. ......5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ......6 ,,

All letters should be addressed and hoondies made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

Bombay, 18th September, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 5/8d. per Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 1/2d. ,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 3/8d. ,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
On demand	at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 3/16d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.......... 6 per cent.
6 do. .... 5 ,,
3 do. .... 3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 6th September 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta Madras.	Agra. Bombay.	Kurrachee. Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 5/8 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/11½	,,
3 do.	1/11 7/16	,,
2 do.	1/11⅜	,,
1 do.	1/11 5/16	,,
On demand	1/11 1/4	,,
On Scotland	1/11 1/4	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 26th August, 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.
Subscribed Capital £927,700
Paid-up Capital £463,850
Reserve Fund £41,000

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.
Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
National Provincial Bank of England.
and
National Bank of Scotland, London.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.
and
National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CIRCULAR NOTES.

The Bank also issues for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route, the Circular Notes of the National Provincial Bank of England, which are payable in Egypt, and at all the principal towns on the Continent, &c.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 12th April 1869.

FOR SALE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING.

"Double Demy 34 to 40 lb., Royal 20 lb., Double Royal 36 to 50 lb.

HAND-MADE.

Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE.

Foolscap 9 to 18 lb.; Superfine Cream laid 12 to 18 lb.
Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Royal and Super-royal, "extra strong" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING.

Superior Pink 17 to 27 lb., and lilac 38 lb.

CARTRIDGE.

Cream shade rolled 22½ by 24 in. and 25½ by 27½ in.

PACKING.

Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lbs. for Spinning Mills, &c.
Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6 in., ⅝ by 6½ in., ⅝ by 7½ in., and ¾ by 6 in.,—also Redwood ½ by 6 in., ⅝ by 6½ in., and 1⅛ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ½ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bunder.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.
Forbes Street, 26th August, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following :—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.
STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.
LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅜ and ½ inch thick.
PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ¼ and ⅜ inch thick, and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.
GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.
CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.
ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c. &c.

14 Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The properties of Gentlemen.

An English-built brougham with surrounding double venetians and circular glasses on front, price Rs. 600.
Ditto dog-cart price Rs. 250.
Ditto Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.

A first-rate English-built Malvern dog-cart, with fast-trotting English horse (known by the name of Exulsion, formerly belonging to Captain C. Duet) and a set of nearly new brass mounted harness.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A new miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft by Dark, London.

Also,

A new light palanquin office shigram with wings to sides.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light miniature Brougham by Palliser.

Also,

A set of new plated mounted carriage harness by Peat.

Just Landed.

A English-built Cab buggy with lamps by Hutchings.
A ditto park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate miniature brougham by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,

A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.
A ditto ditto Mail phaeton by Kinross.

The property of an Officer.

A nearly new Madras-built shigram by Tod & Co.
The above shigram to be seen on an hour's previous notice.

Just Landed.

A new single-seated miniature brougham, with circular glasses in front, venetians to sides, with lamps and shaft, and expressly built to order for a Gentleman, and suitable for Doctors.

Also,

1 Miniature brougham by Starton.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

2 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-carts lining with woolen cloth painted dark blue, dark green, and dark brown, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq.

A nearly new English-built hansom cab.

Also,

The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,

Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.
Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C. spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with Collenge patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windower.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
15th September, 1869.

INSURANCE.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited, Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below all and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
For Life Assurance, Annuities, and Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.
Chairman—General Sir Frederic Smith, K.H., F.R.S.
CHIEF OFFICES—17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
Policies payable during life—Indisputable—Not liable to forfeiture.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY, AND EAST INDIA LIFE DEPARTMENT

affords Peculiar Advantages to Officers and others in the Navy, and Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Officers of the Army in India have the option of effecting Assurances at Civilian rates of premium.

The EUROPEAN Society is specially authorised by the Imperial Parliament to Guarantee the Fidelity of Government Officials.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME IN

1859, 1860, 1861	£101,000	average per an.	£33,000
1862, 1863, 1864	£123,000	,, ,,	£41,000
1865, 1866, 1867	£180,745	,, ,,	£60,000

Annual Income exceeds £368,000.

The Annuity Tables, offering special advantages to Annuitants, and full particulars of the popular principles of this Society, will be found in the new Prospectus, which will be forwarded to Applicants Post Free.

AGENTS.

will find that they can readily do business, assisted by the peculiar advantages of this Institution.

DIRECTORS OF CALCUTTA BRANCH :
(OFFICES, 29, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.)

Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman, Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.
S. Cochrane, Esq., Manager, Agra Bank.
S. E. Collis, Esq. (Messrs. Stack, Collis & Mirfield), Officiating Solicitor to Government.
Herbert Cowell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
SECRETARY, INDIAN BRANCHES—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

DIRECTORS OF BOMBAY BRANCH.

ANDREW HAY, Esq.	EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., Manager Agra Bank.
H. MANISTY, Esq., Solicitor.	
ROBERT ANGUS, Esq., Merchant.	F. FARRAN, Esq., Barrister.

Assistant Secretary,—C. J. WALLIS, Esq., F.S.S.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

Established 1843.

MESSRS. JAMES HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. ALFRED PARISH, Acting Agent.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

REGISTERED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1821.

Subscribed Capital, Two Millions.
11, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—William Steven, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Frederick H. Janson, Esq.

Henry Hules Berens, Esq.	Richard M. Harvey, Esq.
Hy. Bonham Carter, Esq.	J. G. Hubbard, Esq.
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq.	G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.	John Martin, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.	Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	James Morris, Esq.
James Goodson, Esq.	Abram J. Roberts, Esq.
Archibald Hamilton, Esq.	Henry Vigne, Esq.
Thompson Hankey, Esq.	

Agents in Bombay, SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.

J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

H. Prentis, Esq.	W. Nixon, Esq.
A. R. Scoble, Esq.	A. E. Ashley, Esq.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,
Of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	F. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring...... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,603,341-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were...... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the Profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S

PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash,
Post free to India on application.
THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

HEAL and SONS.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE.
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.

HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,

Preserved Provision Manufacturers, and Export Oilmen,
ABERDEEN,
Purveyors by special Appointment to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Supply, of the finest quality,

Soups, Fish, Meats, Game, Entrees, Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Cheese, Bologna and Oxford Sausages, Potted Meats and Fish, Pates, Sardines, Jams, Jellies, and Orange Marmalade. Also Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, Jellies, Mushroom Ketchup, Oils, Venegars, Baking Powders, &c.

J. M. & S. are the Sole Proprietors of the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH SAUCE,
which is the success of the season at the table for its warming and stimulating qualities; and for flavour is unsurpassed.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON,

Invite the attention of Merchant and Trader throughout India and China, to the fact that they have had 25 years' experience of SHIPPERS of GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the execution of Indents on the closest wholesale terms.

N.B.—A Price List containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Clothing, Millinery, Jewelry, Carpets, Blankets, &c., &c.; and every particular necessary for ordering goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse, sent post free.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITTANIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
for the City of London.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct, or through Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie, & Co., Calcutta; and also of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

ALSO,—BISHOP'S NEW REMEDY FOR SEA-SICKNESS.
Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.—TREACHER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE of RANGOON RICE.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 23rd instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned, the following damaged rice, landed ex Bhownuggur, from Rangoon.

B B—692—Bags of rice damaged by saltwater.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale at the Colaba Bonded Ware-house, at the Victoria Bunder, where they may be seen for three days previously to the day of sale.

250 casks Mersey Company's Portland cement.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 27th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
3 do. T. cloth.
8 cases iron folding bedstead.
1 do. single and double guns.
1 do. percussion caps.
5 do. grass hooper springs.
1 do. letter paper.
2 bales brown paper.
2 do. demy printing paper.

TO LET.

The well-known house at Matheran, called the Wilderness delightfully situated comfortably furnished and in a very desirable and healthy locality. Rent for the season up to January Rs. 300 only.

Bombay, 22nd September, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.

To-morrow Thursday, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M. Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Alladin Premjee the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Dhore Bheawa, Luxomon Calumker, Dhore Bheeca Calloo Calumker. Dhore Gungaram Muheputer Calumber and Rajabaee widow of Dhore Dhondee, Ethoo Seindlia the Mortgagors the following landed property, viz :—All that piece or parcel of Land or Oart of Plantation of one which together with the several sheds and a house, standing therein used for tanning skins, situate, lying, and being at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 399 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 150 admeasuring three thousand and Seventy nine square yards, a little more or less and bounded as follows; that is to say on or towards the East by the Batty ground of Bhawoo Trimbuckjee, on or towards the West by the Oart of Lalla Gopall Bhunsalee, on or towards the North by another oart belonging to the said Lalla Gopall Bunsalee, and on or towards the south by the public road.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain, &c., at 8, Government bungalows, Upper Colaba.

On Saturday, the 25th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of Lieutenant A. Y. Leslie., the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, tea and dessert services, best plated ware, such as cruet, egg, and pickle frames, salvers, butter pot, double and single table piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as sets of camp tables in 2 and 3 pieces, side board, screens, glass door, cup boards, circular, pier, and card tables, easy, prediea, and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, writing table, handsome Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornaments, hatstand, bagatelle table, bookstand, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, child's cradle, towel horses, cooking utensils, despense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

On Friday, the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by order of Moultany Ruttonchund Chundoomull, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vennoobai widow and administratrix of the late Purshotum Nana Sett Sohaney, the mortgagor, the following landed property, viz. :—All that piece or parcel of land or fuzandaree ground, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being, on the east side of the Nagdewee Street, or otherwise called Barbhai Molla in the Bhooleshwur sub-district without the Fort of Bombay, of which said piece of ground at present Gungabai wife of Cassinath Atmaram, is the Fazendar, containing by admeasurement (155) square yards be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof, partly by the house of Laljee Moujee, and partly by the house of Bhimjee Dewjee, on or towards the west side thereof, by the said Nagdewee Street, or otherwise called Barbhai Molla, on or towards the north side thereof, by the house of Ramabai wife of Pandoba Jamajee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the house of Sudasew Atmaram, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 124.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A grey Arab charger or gig horse, aged but sound, can be seen in the Fort at one hour's notice.

One English-built buggy in very good order.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years old, height 14-1, believed to be sound.

A set of harness by Grant.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 22nd September 1869. BENNETT & Co.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Stomach and Indigestion.—The stomach furnishes the material sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but however severely affected, its tone and vigour may always be restored by a course of these irresistible Pills. Biliousness, indigestion, liver complaints, and all disorders of the stomach can easily be cured by the use of Holloway's Pills. Thousands attest this assertion, and no sufferer that has ever tried them will deny their extreme efficacy. In every case of stomach disease, from the mildest case of dyspepsia to the horrifying cancer, from the nausea of the free liver to the vomiting accompanying ulcerated stomach, these Pills immediately relieve, generally cure.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.